Fifth Series , Vol. XLII, No. 11

Monday, August 5, 1974
Sravana 14, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(FIFTH SERIES)

Vol XLII

[August 5 to 19, 1974/Sravana 14 to 28, 1896 (Saka)]

Eleventh Session, 1974/1896 (Saka)

(Vol. XLII contains No 11—20

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 5, 1974/Sravana 14, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER. Hon. members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Gopal Narain who passed away on the 28th July, 1974, at the age of 77.

Shri Gopal Narain was a Member of the Constituent Assembly during the years 1946 to 1950 At the time of his death, he was a Member of the U.P. Vidhan Parishad.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure that the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow

The House then stood in silence for a short while.

दिल्ली में विशेष बस सेवा शुरु करने की छात्रों की मांग

*201. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के छात्रों ने यह मांग की है कि विश्वविद्यालय और कालेजों के खुलने पर उन्हें (छात्रों को) वहां ले जाने और वापस लाने के लिये विशेष बस सेवायें शुरु की जायें , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A number of new bus services have been started this year, which have substantially benefited the students.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : यह बडे दुख की बात है कि कालिज, स्कूल तथा युनिवर्सिटी जाने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिये बसों की सुविधा नगण्य है । जो बस सर्विस चल रही है वह बिल्कुल निकम्मी और बेकार हैं । हम रातदिन शिकायतें भी करते है लेकिन जो सुविधा उन के लिये होनी चाहिए, वह नही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या विद्यार्थियों के लिये यूनिवर्सिटी तथा कालिज जाने के लिये अलग से कोई व्यवस्था दी जाएगी जिस से वे समय पर पहुंच सके तथा उन के मन पर जो परेशानी और असन्तोष है वह दूर हो सके ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE It is not correct to say that there is no special arrangement for the students of the Universities and colleges In fact, 85 University Specials, both buses and route specials, are available to the students

as it was in the last year In addition to the 85 University Specials, 2 Greenline Services have been introduced—Nos 210 and 430—only for the students to take them to their campus and the colleges Apart from these two Greenline Services, some feeder services, Nos. 611, 511, 512, 711, 811 and shuttle 60 have already been introduced to cover various points and to take the students to the university campus and the colleges In addition, was are going to introduced some more additional feeder services and Sugam Services No 41 and 51, for the students As a result of these measures and privileges which existed and are continuing since last year and the additional advantages which have been created for the students, it would be possible to take care of the students and take them to the campus and bring them back

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो उन की मांगे है क्या वह पूरी की गई है ? आप ने अभी एक मुद्रिका सेवा चलाई है वह उन को ऐसी जगह पर छोड देती है जिस से पैदल यूनिवर्सिटी पहुचने में उन के 20 मिनट लगते है । यह ठीक है कि आप अनेको बस सुविधाओ की गिनती करा सकते हैं लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि क्या ये उनकी आवश्यकता को देखते हुये पर्याप्त है ? विद्यार्थियो के दिमागो में आज बस सर्विस के बारे में अशान्ति फैली हुई है । आप ने अनेकों बस सुविधाओं के नम्बर गिना दिये हैं लेकिन जो विश्वास और सन्तोष विद्यार्थियों में होना चाहिये—वह दिखाई नही देता है । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इस सम्बन्ध में विद्यार्थियों ने जो मांग की है, क्या आप ने उस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार कर के उसको अमली रूप देने का प्रयास किया है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी) : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य को आप की आज्ञा से बसों के सम्बन्ध में पर्याप्त सूचना दी गई है । हमारा अनुभव है कि इस बार विद्यार्थियों के अन्दर पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक सन्तोष है .....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सन्तोष है या असन्तोष है ?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी । बस सर्विसिज के सम्बन्ध में सन्तोष है, बाकी आप जाने। जहा कही से भी हमारे पास शिकायत आती है उस पर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाता और इन्तजाम किया जाता है ताकि उनको किसी प्रकार की शिकायत न हो । यदि अगर किसी माननीय सदस्य को कोई सुझाव देना हो कि अमुक स्थान की सर्विस मे कोई कमी है या उस को ठीक किया जाना है तो आप कृपा कर हमें लिख कर भेज दे उन का आज्ञा का जरूर पालन किया जायेगा ?

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा तखमीना (एस्टीमेट) लगाया है कि कितने कालिज स्टूडेन्टस है कितने स्कूल स्टूडेन्टस है, कितने यूनिवर्सिटी जानेवाले स्टूडेन्टस है, जिन को बसो की जरूरत होती है ? क्या उस के परिमाण में बसो का इन्तजाम हुआ है ताकि यह जो हिजैकिंग करते है या तोडफोड करते है ऐसा सब न हो ? तो यह सब न हो इस के लिये एक तखमीना कर के कि इतने स्टूडेटस स्कूल गोइंग और इतने कालेज गोइंग है, उन के लिए प्रबन्ध हर रोड पर हुआ है या नही ?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : इसी दृष्टि से किया जा रहा है । रूट्स का रेशनलाइजेशन इसी दृष्टि से किया गया है ।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : एस्टीमेट्स क्या हैं ?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : नम्बर तो मैं इस वक्त नहीं बता सकता । उस के लिए नोटिस चाहिए । लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूं कि 85 प्रतिशत और 90 प्रतिशत स्कूल और कालेजों की जरूरत हम मीट कर रहे हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि जो विद्यार्थी शाहदरा से विश्वविद्यालय सीधे आना चाहते हैं उन के लिए कोई बस उपलब्ध नहीं है और उन्हें बस बदलनी पड़ती है ? क्या यह भी सच है कि जैसा मेरे मित्र श्री चौहान ने कहा था कि जो मुद्रिका सेवा है वह विद्यार्थियों को माल रोड पर छोड़ देती है और वहां से उन्हें पैदल यूनिवर्सिटी तक आना पड़ता है ? क्या यह तमाम पहलू ध्यान में है और उस के लिए प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : ऐसा नहीं है । कुछ सेंट्रल प्वाइंट्स तक वह बस उन्हें ले आती है और वहां से फिर दूसरी बस मिल जाती है । उस के लिए उन को पैसा भी अधिक नहीं देना पड़ता । उसी कंसेशनल रेट में चले जाते हैं । इस से काफी सुविधा हो गई है । लेकिन अगर कोई ऐसी जगह हो तो माननीय सदस्य बताएं हम तुरत उस का इंतजाम करेंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शाहदरा से कोई सीधी बस नहीं है ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मैं नोट कर ले रहा हूं । लेकिन आप लिख कर भेज देंगे तो आप की बड़ी कृपा होगी ।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : निस्सन्देह बस की सेवाओं में बड़ा सुधार हुआ है । कभी कभी मैं भी बस से जाती हूं तो मैंने लोगों को यह कहते हुए सुना है कि जब से यू०पी० के मंत्री ने चार्ज लिया है तब से दिल्ली की बसों में बहुत सुधार हुआ है । यह मैंने अपने कानों से सुना है । लेकिन इस बात का मुझको दुख है कि बस कण्डक्टर्स का व्यवहार आम जनता और पैसेंजर्स के साथ ठीक नहीं है इस में सुधार होना चाहिए । साथ ही मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि मालवीयनगर और मालवीयनगर एक्सटेंशन से आने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिए कोई बस की सेवा है या नहीं ? यदि नहीं है तो ऐसी सुविधा वहां के लिए दी जाय उस के लिए क्या उपाय कर रहे है ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The first question is about behaviour of conductors, and others. It is true that sometimes we receive the complaints about the malbehaviour of the conductors, drivers, etc. and these are being looked into. Attempts are being made in the direction of improving their training and regarding giving incentives etc. so that these types of offences are reduced. About Malaviyanagar, I have no such information. What we do is this? Before introducing service for students we take them into confidence and discuss with them and arrangements have already been made for having students' representation in the DTC advisory council. It is not true that the DTC authorities without consulting them introduce certain services. As my senior colleague has pointed out, in respect of further suggestions to improve the services, if they make concrete suggestions in this regard, those will be considered.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: I have written two letters to the hon. Minister Shri Kamlapathi Tripathi.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस दावे के बावजूद कि बसों में सुधार हुआ है मैं यह अपने अनुभव से कह रहा हूं कि मुझे एक दिन आधा घण्टा बस की प्रतीक्षा में रहना पड़ा

और बस नहीं मिली। तो यह तो चीज अपनी जगह पर है। . . . . . (व्यवधान) सिर्फ स्टूडेण्ट्स की बात नहीं है। वह लाइन इतनी बड़ी थी कि मैं पहुंच ही नहीं सकता था।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि छात्रों की संख्या को देखते हुए उन के लिए कितनी बसों की आवश्यकता है यह आप ने कभी पता लगाया है? क्या कभी आप ने इस प्रकार का प्रयास किया है कि यूनिवर्सिटी या कालेजों के अन्दर जो विभिन्न प्रकार के छात्र-संगठन हैं उन संगठनों से विचार विमर्श करें? यदि उन से विचार विमर्श करने की कोशिश नहीं की है तो फिर उन से विचार विमर्श कर के इसका संतोषजनक हल निकाला जाय इस तरह की कोई बात आप सोच रहे हैं?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as services are concerned, this question relates to the special bus services provided to the students and so I can only answer to that. It is a fact—I have already mentioned that—that these services were introduced after opening up the colleges and universities and after they were consulted. It is not possible to consult each and every student union.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Did you consult the Delhi Students' Union?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: We consulted the university and college authorities. I have already mentioned that an arrangement has been made to have the students' representation in the D.T.C. Advisory Council ...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mukherjee, why to circumvent it? He is asking you whether you consulted any students' organisation or not? You can say 'Yes' or 'No' to this because his question is very categorical.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: सुगम सेवा और मुद्रिका सेवा की प्रशंसा करते हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि विद्यार्थियों को सुविधाएं तो मिलीं मगर और सुविधायें इसलिए प्राप्त नहीं हो पाती हैं कि आज डी०टी०सी० की 30 प्रतिशत बसें अस्पताल में खड़ी रहती हैं? सरकार ने इस 30 प्रतिशत ब्रेकेज को सुधारने के लिए क्या उपाय किए हैं ताकि अधिक बसें विद्यार्थियों के लिए और कृषि भवन जैसे प्वाइंट्स के लिए उपलब्ध हो सकें?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी: श्रीमन्, यह बात ठीक है कि करीब 400 बसें ऐसी हैं जो बहुत पुरानी है और सडक पर चलने लायक नहीं है। उपाय यह किया गया है कि दूसरी बसे हम खरीद रहे हैं। करीब-करीब 400 बसे इस साल हम खरीद चुके हैं और अगले साल के लिए 590 के करीब नई बसें खरीदने की राय है। तो नई बसें हम मंगा रहे हैं और कुछ बराबर चली आ रही हैं। रूपये का इंतजाम उस के लिए कर दिया गया है। डिपोज बना रहे है ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी इन की मरम्मत हो सके और एक बार खराब हो जाने के बाद बहुत दिनों तक जो पड़ी रहती हैं तो जल्दी से उन की मरम्मत हो जाय और वे काम में आ जायें, उस के लिए डिपो बना रहे हैं। पांच डिपो तो इस साल और अगले साल भी पांच डिपो बनाने का इरादा है। मैं समझता हूं कि सीमेंट और लोहे इत्यादि की कमी की वजह से थोड़ी देर हुई है लेकिन इस साल तीन चार बन जाएंगे और अगले साल भी बन जाएंगे। इस प्रकार जो कमी रही है बसेज की उसें हम पूरा कर रहेहैं नई बसों से और पुरानी बसों की मरम्मत का अच्छा इंतजाम कर रहे हैं जिस से कि अधिक बसें मिल सकें।

Proposal by Punjab Government for Allowing Natives of Himachal Pradesh to take Wheat

*207. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have proposed to the Central Government for allowing one quintal of wheat to be taken by the people of Himachal Pradesh working in Punjab as a special measure; and

(b) if so whether the Central Government have approved this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Sir, the term 'Natives' was during the British Rule in a derogatory sense.

MR. SPEAKER: Somehow it is very unfortunate. During British Times it was used in that sense. There is nothing wrong in this. What is its dictionary meaning?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The dictionary meaning is 'local inhabitants' but it is used in bad connotation.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know is the Minister absolutely sure that no such proposal has come from the Punjab Government because the Punjab Government is announcing that they have forwarded this case to the Central Government?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As regards the question whether Punjab Government has made such a proposal to the Central Government, I have already said 'no'. There was a proposal by the Himachal Pradesh Government to the Central Government for making some such arrangement which has been turned down.

Production of Vanaspati below installed capacity by Hindustan Lever Limited

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*208. SHRI RAM CHANDRA VIKAL:

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of production of Vanaspati substantially below the installed capacity was taken up with Hindustan Lever Limited, the manufacturers of Dalda;

(b) whether the diversion of scarce raw materials of Vanaspati toward production of Golden Seal Margarine was investigated: and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Messrs. Hindustan Lever Limited have explained that, as was the case with other factories in the vanaspati industry, the fall in the production of vanaspati in their four units since 1973 was due to low availability of imported oils for current use and also due to the uneconomically high cost of indigenous oils.

The raw material used in manufacture of vanaspati are imported oils allotted by the Government and indigenous oils purchased by the factories

in the market. There is no evidence of the Company having diverted the imported oil allotted to it for manufacture of 'Golden Seal' margarine As regards use of indigenous oils in the production of margarine, there are no restrictions

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल क्या मंत्री जी को इस प्रकार की सूचना मिली है कि हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लि० तेलो का वनस्पति बनाने के बजाय साबुन बनाने मे दुरुपयोग कर रही है ? क्या आप ऐसे आकडे बतलायेंगे कि कितना तेल इस कम्पनी के द्वारा साबुन मे इस्तेमाल किया गया तथा कितना वनस्पति बनाने मे ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य श्रीमन्, हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड बहुत सी चीजें बनाने का कार्य करती है, वनस्पति के साथ-साथ साबुन भी वे बहुत बडी मात्रा मे बनाते है। पहले विदेशों से तेल आता था जो उन को साबुन बनाने के लिये मिलता था, लेकिन अब उस की कमी के कारण वे तलो का इस्तेमाल कर के उस कमी को पूरा करते है। इन्होने जनवरी मे 779 टन, फरवरी मे 115·1 टन, मार्च मे 990 4 टन, अप्रैल मे 703 3 टन, मई मे 961 6 टन, जून मे 870·5 टन, कुल मिला कर 4419·9 टन तेल सोप बनाने मे इस्तेमाल किया। यह उन की कलकत्ता फक्ट्री की फिगर्स है।

बम्बई मे जनवरी मे 780 3 टन, फरवरी मे 1599 3 टन, मार्च से 2395 7 टन, अप्रैल मे 1919 7 टन, मई मे 2085 8 टन, जून मे 1971 1 टन, इन का पूरा जोड आता है— 10751·9 टन। वैसे इस कम्पनी के चार कारखाने है, लेकिन गोल्ड बनाने के लिए ये दो कारखाने है— एक कलकत्ता मे जिस के आकड़े मैंने पहले दिये है और दूसरा बम्बई मे जिस के आकड मैंने बाद मे दिये है। जहा तक दूसरे दो कारखानो का सवाल है वे साबुन बनाने का काम नही करते, लेकिन इस मामले मे हार्ड-आयल का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल क्या मंत्री जी बतलायेगे कि 1971 से अब तक वनस्पति और बनावटी मक्खन बनाने के कितने क्षमता के लाइसेंस दिये गये है। तथा उन की कितनी क्षमता तक वह सामग्री तैयार की जा रही है ? यदि कम तैयार की जा रही है तो उस शिकायत को दूर करने के लिये आप क्या उपाय कर रहे है ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य 1971 में लाइसेस की क्षमता 17·61 लाख टन थी, 1972 मे यह क्षमता घटकर 17 31 लाख टन हो गई, 1973 मे उतनी ही रही—यानी 17 31 लाख टन। 1971 मे इस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 11·48 लाख टन, 1972 मे 11 82 लाख टन, 1973 मे 12·04 लाख टन थी जब कि देश की आवश्यकता 1971 मे 5 90 लाख टन, 1972 मे 6 02 लाख टन, 1973 मे 6 50 लाख टन थी। अब जो वनस्पति पैदा हुआ—1971 मे 5 9 लाख टन, 1972 में 6 लाख टन, 1973 मे 4·66 लाख टन।

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल यह तो आप ने आकड़े बतलाये हैं, लेकिन इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य पहले ज्यादातर मूंगफली के तेल का इस्तेमाल किया जाता था, लेकिन अब वनस्पति को ज्यादा पैदा करने की दृष्टि से काटन-सीड आयल के इस्तेमाल को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है, इस के लिये 200 रुपये टन से 250 रुपये टन तक की एक्साइज ड्यूटी मे छूट देते है। इस के अलावा राईस ब्रान के तेल को भी बढावा दिया जा रहा है, इस के लिये करीब 100 रुपये टन की ड्यूटी मे छूट दी जाती है। यह भी कोशिश की जा रही है कि जिन जिन्सो से तेल निकाला जाता है उस को बढाया जाय। यह कोशिश भी हो रही है कि साबुन बनाने मे जिन एडिबल आयल को डायवर्ट करना पड़ता है, उस को डायवर्ट न कर के वनस्पति बनाने में या कूकिंग-मीडियम मे काम में लाया जाय तथा यह कोशिश भी की

जा रही है कि जैसे साल-वृक्ष मे एसे दाने होते हैं जिन से तेल निकल सकता है, उन से भी तेल निकाला जाय

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA May I know from the Minister actually what is the mechanism that has been set-up to see whether the imported hard oil is not used for Golden Seal Margarine As far as I have got a personal knowledge of a factory in Calcutta named Kusum Products which has stopped production of Vanaspati and all these indigenous and imported edible oils are being used for this Margarine May I know what steps Government are going to take to see that no hard oil which is imported is used for this margarine which has not yet been tested by Government?

SHRI B P MAURYA This is correct in its place that the production of margarine in this factory has increased, but it is not being brought to our knowledge that the imported oil is being misused for its manufacture

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Who will bring it to his knowledge? That is the question

SHRI B P MAURYA We shall inquire into it But it does not appear to be correct on the face of it

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA Why not?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE He says that it does not appear to be correct on the face of it What are we to infer from this reply?

SHRI B P MAURYA Because the import is banned after the 1st June

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) The question is whether there is diversion of either imported oil or indigenous oil for producing margarine, and if there is a diversion, what the extent of the diversion is

The total production itself is not very much as far as margarine is concerned, because it varies from 1200 tonnes to about 3000 tonnes, and therefore if at all diversion takes place it would be only marginal But the difficulty as hon Members have been pointing out is that the production of vanaspati has considerably decreased and there is shortage and scarcity with regard to it I had answered this question once before here It is mainly because the price of raw oil is at a very high level and the processed vanaspati price is at a ower level that anybody producing vanaspati and selling it in the proper market is bound to incur loss That is why there is disincentive for the production of vanapasti The only way in which we can improve the situation as was pointed out by my colleague is to increase the cotton-seed oil production and rice bran oil production which are also being processed for vanaspati but which are not being used for edible purposes just now That is the only way in which we can do it and we are taking all steps to do it but in the meanwhile I do agree that there is a shortage

श्री नाथू राम महिरवार मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि देश मे वनस्पति का उत्पादन घट रहा है। आपने वनस्पति के भाव तय किए हुए है। लेकिन वह उस भाव पर मिलता नही है। ज्यादा कीमत देने पर आप जितना चाहें वनस्पति ले सकते है। मैं जानना चाहता ह कि इसका क्या कारण है और ज्यादा दाम देने पर वनस्पति कहा से आ जाता है?

आप कपास के बीज मे तेल निकालना चाहते है। सोयाबीन और सन फलावर के

ऊपर भी क्या आप रिसर्च कराएंगे, इनको बढ़ावा देने का भी क्या आप कोई प्रयत्न करेंगे ताकि खाने वाले तेलों की कमी न हो ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : कृषि मंत्रालय का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है वह केवल कीमतें निश्चित करता है। यह प्रदेश सरकारों के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी आती है, कि वे किस तरह से इसकी व्यवस्था करती हैं कि निर्धारित कीमतों पर वनस्पति बिके।

जहां तक सोयाबीन और सन फलावर का सम्बन्ध है, इनकी पैदावार को बढ़ाया जा रहा है और निश्चयपूर्वक वनस्पति के मामले में इसका सदुपयोग हो रहा है और भी ज्यादा ऊंचे स्तर पर इसको हम करेंगे ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : फूड एंड एग्रिकलचर मिनिस्ट्री एक बहुत बड़ी मिनिस्ट्री है। सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब एक बहुत बड़े मिनिस्टर है, सीनियर मिनिस्टर हैं। क्या इतनी बड़ी यह मिनिस्ट्री डिमांड एंड सप्लाई को ध्यान में रख कर और इन बातों को ध्यान में रख कर विचार नहीं करती है कि विदेशों से आयातित तेल के भाव बढ़ सकते है, हो सकता है कि हम मंगा न सकें, हो सकता है कि वनस्पति के काम में आने वाला तेल दुर्लभ हो जाए और हमें इस सब को ध्यान में रख कर कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था कर लेनी चाहिए कि वनस्पति की कमी महसूस न हो। अब तो वनस्पति असली रूप में आ गया है और मिलता भी नही है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि पैसा ज्यादा दे दें तो मिल जाएगा। आपकी मिनिस्ट्री इतनी बड़ी मिनिस्ट्री है, इस में इतने बड़े बड़े एक्सपर्ट हैं, बड़े बड़े एक्सपीरियंस्ड लोग हैं तो क्या वजह है कि साल दो साल पहले यह सोचा नहीं गया कि हो सकता है कि इसकी कमी हो जाए, उपभोक्ता बढ़ जाएं, खपत बढ़ जाए, अभाव हो जाए, ब्लैक मार्किट में बिके, सफेद मार्किट में नहीं? क्या कोई अंदाजा इस सब का नहीं लगाया था और सब काम अंधेरे में ही चल रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पूछा क्या है आपने ?

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : पूछा यह है कि क्या आपकी इतनी बड़ी मिनिस्ट्री में कोई ऐसा सैल है जो कल की बात सोच कर बताए कि इतनी खपत होगी, इतनी कमी होगी, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मार्किट का यह ट्रेन्ड है, इसको कवर कर लिया जाना चाहिये और ऐसी व्यवस्था कर ली जानी चाहिय ताकि कमी न हो ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : कृषि मंत्रालय इन तमाम बातों की छानबीन करता रहता है लेकिन कभी कभी जो कुछ भी अंदाजा किया जाता है वह इधर उधर हो जाता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि इस कमी में जहां तेलों का अभाव है वहां बिजली या पावर की भी कमी है और यह बात भी अपनी जगह सत्य है। बहुत से ऐसे प्रदेश हैं जहां तीन से ले कर नौ महीने तक बिजली का कट रहा। बहुत से कारण जुड़े हुए हैं। निश्चय ही माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है आगे से उस पर और ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाएगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में सोच रहे हैं कि चूंकि खाने के तेलों से किसी भी माने में वनस्पति ज्यादा पौष्टिक नहीं है इसलिए वनस्पति पैदा करने

वाली जो कम्पनियां है उनको निर्देश दिया जाए कि तीन साल के अन्दर-अन्दर वे जो बिना खाने वाले तेल है उन्ही का इस्तेमाल करके अपना वनस्पति बनाए क्योंकि अदाजा किया जारहा है कि कुछ ही वर्षों मे पच्चीस हजार रुपये टन तेल का दाम होने वाला है? क्या इस तरह की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : पूर्ण रूप से बिना खाने के तेलो की इतनी क्षमता नही हो पाएगी कि वे इस उद्योग की मांग को पूरा कर सकें। यह जो तेल है उसे मैंने पहले कहा कि यह साबुन बनाने के लिए डाइवर्ट हो जाता है और उसको रोकने की कोशिश निश्चयपूर्वक होगी। वनस्पति को शत प्रतिशत नान एडीबल आयल्ज के ऊपर निर्भर कर सकेंगे, निकट भविष्य मे यह सम्भव प्रतीत नही होता है।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI. The hon. Minister said a few days ago that increase in the price of vanaspati would lead to increase in the production of vanaspati What is the position so far as the factories are concerned? After the price had been increased, has there been increase in the installed capacity?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: The price rise was given on 15th June In the period 1-7 June production was 2311 tonnes. In the period 8-16 June, production went down to 1716 tonnes. After the price rise, production shot up to 6026 tonnes. In the period 23-30 June again, production went up to 7530 tonnes. No doubt the monthly demand is something like 50,000 tonnes The total production in June was only 17,633 tons. For July I do not have the figures, but it will be in that neighbourhood.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA In view of the fact that Government is from time to time allowing vanaspati manufacturer to increase the prices, in order to compensate them, I presume, for the high cost of their raw materials, what prevents the Government from finding out the total production every month of all the registered producers including Lever Brothers, paying them the sanctioned priced which Government itself has fixed as a fair price—I presume it leaves them some margin of profit—and taking over those stocks from them and distributing them through the public distribution system, so that the black market can be stopped?

SHRI B P MAURYA I wish it could be possible But it is not feasible because production of the edible oil is in such a way that we have no control on that The prices are based on a formula which has got a direct link with the edible oil Since the price of edible oil fluctuates in the market, the price of vanaspati will have to be fixed by the Government on the basis of that fluctuation The ration card holder will not be ready to pay that price Secondly, production will not be steady, it will go up and down because of various reasons If the consumers are ready for this, Government can consider this proposal But the difficulty will be that the ration card holder will not be able to get vanaspati at the same price throughout the year

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Even now they are not getting it

खोसला समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का क्रियान्वयन

*210. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) अकादमियों के बारे मे खोसला समिति की सिफारिशो को क्रियान्वित करने के

लिए उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ,

(ख) समिति ने अपनी सिफारिशें कब प्रस्तुत की थी और इतने अधिक समय तक उन्हें क्रियान्वित न करने के क्या कारण है, और

(ग) क्या समिति की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित न करने के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव)

(क) और (ख) सभा पटल पर विवरण रख दिया गया है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय अकादमियों की पुनरीक्षण समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 31-7-1972 को सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दी है । ये सिफारिशें जहां तक इन अकादमियों से सम्बन्ध है मोटे तौर पर निम्नलिखित दो वर्गों के अन्तर्गत आती है, अर्थात् (i) अकादमियों का गठन और (ii) अकादमियों का कार्यक्रम तैयार करना ।

सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय अकादमियों के गठन से सम्बन्धित सिफारिशों पर अपना दृष्टिकोण निर्धारित कर लिया है । अकादमियों को यह सूचित भी किया जा चुका है और अब उनकी प्रतिक्रिया की प्रतीक्षा है । जहां तक अकादमियों के कार्यक्रम से संबंधित सिफारिशों का संबंध है यह उनकी योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान तीनों अकादमियों के साधनों की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर है । इन सिफारिशों पर सरकार के लिए अपना दृष्टिकोण निर्धारित करना तब तक सम्भव नहीं हो सकेगा जब तक पांचवीं योजना के दौरान सांस्कृतिक विकास सेक्टर में साधनों की स्थिति की जानकारी नहीं हो जाती और सांस्कृतिक विकास के लिए राज्य तथा संघ क्षेत्रों की योजनागत योजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दे दिया जाता । इन सब पर अभी कुछ और समय लगने की संभावना है

श्री सुधाकर पांडे अध्यक्ष महोदय, रिपोर्ट को आए दो साल हो गये है अभी तक अकादमियों की कोई प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त नहीं हुई है और सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय भी ले लिया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर अनन्तकाल तक अकादमियों की प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त नहीं होती तो क्या सरकार अपने निश्चय को कार्यान्वित करायेगी या नहीं । अगर अकादमियों की प्रतिक्रिया निषेधात्मक हुई तो ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार क्या करेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन) : रजिस्ट्रेशन आफ सोसायटीज एक्ट के तहत बाज अकादमियों के अपने कान्स्टीट्यूशन हैं जिन के मुताबिक उन को खुद ही फैसला करना है । उनके बारे में गवर्नमेंट फैसला नहीं कर सकती है । इस लिए इस वक्त हम उन को इस बात के लिए आमदा कर रहे हैं कि वे खोसला कमेटी की रीकमेंडेशन की स्पिरिट का ब्राडली मेनटेन करते हुए इस फैसले पर अमल-दरामद करें । लेकिन अगर किसी वजह से इस में असफलता हुई तो फिर हम सदन के सामने एक और तजवीज को ले कर आ रहें है । अगर सदन ने उस को मन्जूर कर लिया तो गवर्नमेंट को डायरेक्टिव देने का अख्तियार हो जायेगा । मुझे उम्मीद है कि शायद वह तजवीज पार्लियामेंट के सामने इसी सेशन में आ जायगी ।

श्री सुधाकर पांडे जब कला और संस्कृति का मामला आता है तो कठौती की बात आती है । खोसला समिति की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है—और मेरा अनुभव भी है—कि सरकार जो

नराशि देती है उस का लगभग 80 प्रतिशत तन्खाओ मे चला जाता है और उसका 10 15 प्रतिशत रखाव और ऐसे अन्य कामे मे चला जाता है। क्या अवशेष 10 प्रतिशत से ये अकादमिया वह काम कर सकेगी जो उनके जिम्मे सौंपा गया है ? न जानना चाहता हू कि क्या इस पच-वर्षीय योजना मे उन के लिए धनराशि को बढायेगे या घटायेगे।

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है वह बहुत मुनासिब है। खासला कमेटी ने भी कहा है कि जितना खर्चा इन्तजाम और बन्दोबस्त पर हो रहा है उस को देखते हुए कला और सस्कृति का बढाने और प्रोत्साहन देने के जो काम है वे उस के मुकाबले मे काफी नही है। लेकिन देखना यह है कि हमारे मत्रालय को कितनी धनराशि मिल सकती है। अगर वह काफी बढा कर दी जायेगी, तो हम इस काम को जरूर बढाने की कोशिश करेगे।

SHRI S M BANERJEE Is the hon Minister aware that eminent musicians are honoured by the Sangeet Natak Akademi, that they have been performing this for many years and that recently because of want of proper funds or adequate funds they are unable to do so? I would like to know whether the Government will consider increasing the funds allotted to them to protect those musicians who have become aged like Rasoolan Bai who are practically facing starvation in the country?

PROF S NURUL HASAN There is a proposal for the Fifth Plan that Government may provide assistance to various old masters This recommendation has already been accepted But as the hon Members know, the Fifth Plan allocations have not been finalised yet

SHRI S M BANERJEE My question is simple Amir Khan was one of the most famous musicians in the country and he died in an accident What happens to his family? What about Rasoolan Bai? They cannot wait for the Five Year Plan

PROF S NURUL HASAN How can we give any commitment, much as we would like to, unless we know what the funds available to us are?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA Is it a fact that the hon Minister, Prof Nurul Hasan was himself a member of the Khosla Committee and that his signature is affixed to the report of the Khosla Committee? Is it not a fact that the Sangeet Natak Akademi has defiantly refused to implement one of the recommendations of the Khosla Committee for making the National School of Drama an autonomous body? Does the Minister want the House to believe that these Akademies can refuse to bow down if the Government were firm on implementing this report?

PROF S NURUL HASAN On a point of personal explanation, I would like to submit that although I had the honour to be a member of the Khosla Committee, before the Committee finalised its recommendations, I resigned from the membership of the Committee

In regard to the second point which the hon Member raised regarding the National School of Drama we have already informed the Sangeet Natak Akademi that the Government propose to set up the National School of Drama as an independent body as recommended by the Khosla Committee

SHRI D N TIWARY There are some recommendations of the Khosla Committee which concern the Government May I know whether the Government has been able to implement such recommendations of the Khosla Committee and, if not, why such delay?

PROF S NURUL HASAN Most of the decisions which the Government have to take in regard to the Khosla

Committee involve expenditure. My difficulty, at the moment, is that unless I know what the funds at the disposal of the Department of Culture are going to be, I am unable to take a firm decision and inform the House. As soon as the Plan proposals are finalised, I will take such action as is possible within the limitation of funds.

Damage to imported wheat at Bombay Port due to heavy rains

*211. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI P. K. DEO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of bags of imported wheat at the Bombay Port were damaged due to heavy rains;

(b) whether this heavy damage was due to the negligence on the part of the Food Corporation of India staff;

(c) the total quantity of wheat damaged and whether Government have made any inquiry into the matter; and

(d) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). The Food Corporation of India has reported that on account of very heavy rains in Bombay on 4th/5th July, 1974, despite the prompt action taken by the staff of the F.C.I. and Port Trust about 3500 bags out of the total 5 lakh bags of wheat lying in the docks were partially affected. Steps were taken for salvaging the affected grain to the extent possible. It is reported that there was no negligence on the part of staff of the Food Corporation of India.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: From the reply of the hon. Minister, it appears that the FCI authorities had not taken any precautionary measures. Though the hon. Minister said that prompt action was taken by them, it appears that no precautionary measures were taken to prevent water from entering the shed where the wheat was stored and also they did not take elementary steps to close the doors of the shed even when the monsoon was well advanced. That is how the damaged occurred. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any inquiry was conducted and, if so, what action was taken against the officers concerned.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As the hon. Member is aware, on the 4/5th July, we had unprecedented rains in Bombay which had not occurred in the last hundred years, about 22 inches of rain in 24 hours. Not only in the Port area, throughout the city also many godowns submerged in water and there was a good deal of damage. Taking that into consideration, that out of 5 lakh bags only 3500 bags were affected, I am sure, it goes to the credit of the Food Corporation rather than to find fault with them. Ultimately, out of 3500 bags, they tried to salvage as much as possible. The total damage was only to the tune of about 50 tonnes. Therefore, there is no question of any inquiry being conducted. In the context of unprecedented rains, we cannot say that there was any carelessness.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that 35,000 ton American tanker "NORTH FIELD" grounded near the Prongs Light House of Bombay Harbour was having 25,000 tonnes of imported wheat from the USA USA and, because of faulty arrangements during the rainy season, there was gushing of waters inside the tanker which was to the tune of 30 ft. inside the tanker and it is also true whether the President of the All-India Dock and Port Workers Federation had issued a statement in which he had categorically said.

"The grounding of the American tanker and the delay caused in refloating her due to lack of a powerful ocean salvage tug and other

equipments raise some important issues concerning salvage of ships that may run aground or sink in the deep sea off the Indian coasts or at the navigational channels of our major ports."

In view of the fact that these comments have been made by a responsible office-bearer of the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation, has the Government taken note of this, and if so, what concrete steps are being taken to see that such a damage is prevented?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: I would like to know whether the responsible Member has put a relevant question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You might not be able to answer it relevantly. But the question is very relevant.

MR. SPEAKER. If you are going to pronounce the judgment yourself, then I would not come in.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please look at the question, Sir. It relates to imported wheat and the damage caused due to rains. Nothing is irrelevant. I have asked the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the authority of the Food Corporation of India extend to that tanker? The question is about the Food Corporation of India.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In relation to your question, all that I have to say is this. In the main question there are three entities: the Food Corporation of India, imported wheat and rains. I have picked out the two entities, namely, imported wheat and rains. Therefore, my question is relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: You should address this question to the God Who sent the rains.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: He has jumped two-thirds of the well.

Import of 2 million tons of Soviet wheat

*212. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 2 million tons of Soviet wheat loaned to India has been received; and

(b) whether despite this, internal procurement is proving inadequate to maintain the public distribution system at even last year's level?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The new policy aims at improving the open market availability of wheat in the deficit States The public distribution system is being maintained with stocks procured locally and purchased from abroad. Two million tonnes of wheat loan from the U.S.S.R. have already been received.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Last year, in spite of the import of two million tonnes of wheat from the USSR, Government was able to procure internally only about 40 lakh tonnes of wheat, although at that time Government had taken over the wholesale trade in wheat I want to know, this year, after the change in their food policy, whether it is not a fact that procurement is running much lower than what it was last year; the internal procurement is probably not more than about 20 lakh tonnes so far or even less than that. I would like to know how they propose this year, on the basis of this lower procurement and with some amount of imported wheat perhaps which they have not yet disclosed to this House and to the country, to maintain the public distribution system.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Last year, as the hon. Member mentioned,

the procurement was at the level of nearly four million tonnes internally..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How much was the target last year?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If I remember right—because I cannot say offhand—it was about eight million tonnes.

This year, as the hon. Member mentioned, the procurement of wheat is only at the level of 17 or 18 lakh tonnes. In spite of that, with the imported wheat and the rice available, we are maintaining the public distribution system and we hope to maintain this system theroughout this year in spite of the difficulties. Evidently, the hon. Member wants to know why this change was made when it has dropped like this, whether this was not a failure. We have to take the total view of the situation. It is not merely the population covered by the public distribution system which is important but outside the public distribution system, even when you distribute 10 million tonnes, another 40 crores of people are outside the public distribution system They should also be enabled to get wheat at a reasonable price Last year, while we were able to maintain a certain level of public distribution system, outside the public distribution system, the prices soared very high, particularly, in deficit areas like Bombay, Maharashtra, Gujarat and other places. That is why an analysis was made and we thought that if we allowed wheat movement to these deficit areas in addition to the public distribution system freely, perhaps the situation might improve That has been substantiated to a certain extent that in the open market of Bombay and other places, compared to last year, the prices are lower. But I would not make the judgment because the lean period is yet to come. How it is going to behave during that period, really I will not be able to forecast now. That can be only..

MR. SPEAKER: The question-hour is almost over now.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have to see that we have enough stocks for the public distribution system at least to the level we had last year and if there are any emergencies, we are also trying to find out how to meet those emergencies and I hope I would be able to discuss with the Members and the Leaders of the Opposition also sometime with regard to the present situation and what steps will have to be taken for the purpose of improving the situation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please allow me to put my second question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. Question-Hour is already over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Expansion work on National Highway No. 28

*202 SHRI R K SINHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) The extent to which the expansion work on National Highway No. 28 between Lucknow-Barabanki and Barabanki-Faizabad has been done upto the 31st July 1974; and

(b) when the expansion work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) (i) The National Highway No. 28 between Lucknow and Barabanki, length 22.45 Kms., is already two-lane wide. Between Barabanki and Faizabad, length 92.972 Kms. the road had single lane width in a length 92.722 Kms. at the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan and two-lane width

in the remaining length of 0.25 Km. Out of 92.722 Kms., the work of widening to two lanes in a length of 67.722 Kms. has already been technically approved and financially sanctioned. Of this, upto 31-7-74, work of widening in a length of 48.922 Kms. has been completed and was in progress in a length of 10.400 Kms., whereas materials for widening had been collected in another length of 8.200 Kms

(ii) Nine bridge works falling on National Highway No. 28 between Lucknow and Faizabad were included in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Out of these five have since been dropped from the Plan as after detailed investigation it was revealed that the reconstruction of three of them was not required and two fell within Municipal limits and their reconstruction was dropped by the State P.W.D. Estimate for one bridge has not so far been received from the State Government The three bridge works at miles 20/4, 51/7 and 57/6 have been technically approved and financially sanctioned

(b) (i) The sanctioned works are likely to be completed by December, 1975, depending upon the extent of funds available for N.H. (original) Works The work of widening to two lanes in the remaining length of 25 Kms between Barabanki and Faizabad could not be considered for sanction due to present financial stringency

(ii) Out of the three sanctioned bridge works, work on bridge at mile 57/6 has already been completed; work on the remaining two has not yet started as in the case of bridge at mile 20/4 the question of sharing of cost between the U.P. Irrigation Department and the road authority is yet to be settled and in the case of the other the funds are not available during the current financial year due to present financial stringency. It cannot be stated definitely due to present financial constraints when the construction of the three bridges including the one yet to be sanctioned, will be taken up.

Credit from I.D.A. for Intensive Cattle and Dairy Development in Madhya Pradesh

*203. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for extending credit from International Development Agency through World Bank for Rs. 46.78 crores for taking up Intensive Cattle and Dairy Development project in nine Western Districts of Madhya Pradesh, is under consideration of Government, and

(b) when this scheme is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal for extending credit from International Development Agency through World Bank for Rs. 46.78 crores for taking up Intensive Cattle and Dairy Project in certain districts of Western Madhya Pradesh has been approved by the Government of India.

(b) The project has already been presented by the Government of India to the IDA and has been appraised. Nagotiations with IDA are expected to take place before the end of the year. The project is expected to commence after the loan is sanctioned by the IDA.

Serious food situation in Kerala

*204. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state what steps have been taken to meet the serious food situation in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool, relative needs of other deficit States, local availability and other relevant factors,

maximum possible quantities of foodgrains are being supplied to Kerala for meeting the reasonable requirements of the public distribution in the State. The State Government has also been permitted to import levy free rice and wheat from surplus States. The food situation in Kerala is being kept under constant review in consultation with the State Government and all possible assistance is being extended to the State Government to meet the situation.

Imported Cargo Packages piled up in Bombay Port Trust

*205. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

SHRI PILOO MODY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that lakhs of imported cargo packages valued at crores of rupees have piled up in Bombay Port Trust areas for several months;

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b). It is true that about 3.50,000 packages are lying under demurrage in the warehouses and transit areas of Bombay Port, awaiting clearance for periods ranging between less than two months and over one year. Some of the packages have been lying for a number of years The value of the uncleared packages is not known to Bombay Port Trust. The main reasons for the accumulation are:—

(i) Time taken in compliance with Customs and Import Control requirements and disposal by Customs of goods confiscated by them.

(ii) Failure of consignees to clear the goods in time.

(c) (i) Customs have been requested to expedite clearance of confiscated cargo and procedural formalities for clearance of cargo. They have been offered a plot of land at nominal rent for construction of a warehouse for storage of confiscated/seized/detained cargo, as well as goods which cannot be released for home consumption within two months of landing.

(ii) A warehouse admeasuring 7480 sq. Mts. is under construction and is expected to be ready by December, 1975. Some more warehouses are under planning which would provide an additional warehouse area of 67,600 sq. Mts. for import cargo and 25,000 sq. Mts. for export cargo.

(iii) The Port Trust have been requested to consider the desirability of making their penal rates more stringent to minimise delay in clearance by consigners/consignees.

Functioning of Raja Rammohan Library Foundation

*206. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the functioning of Raja Rammohan Library Foundation at Calcutta has been started; and

(b) if so, whether any independent accommodation has been provided by the Central Government for that institution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Foundation is presently located in the Annexe to the National Library, Calcutta. However, in view of its expanding activities, efforts are under way to find suitable rented accommodation for the Foundation.

Progress of Implementation of Land Reform

*209. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by different States in implementing the land reform measures; and

(b) the reasons for the abnormal delay in its implementation by different States and the steps taken by Government to persuade the States to speed up actions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

1 ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES. The abolition of intermediaries is practically complete in all the States. Some minor intermediaries still remain in some of the States and steps are afoot to abolish these as well.

2. CEILING ON HOLDINGS: Revision of the ceiling laws to lower the ceiling and to bring about broad uniformity is complete in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Revision of the ceiling laws in Maharashtra and Manipur is in progress. Meghalaya and Nagaland do not have any ceiling laws as land is by and large communally owned in these States.

Implementation of these laws is a time-consuming process: various stages have to be gone through before the surplus land can be actually mopped up for distribution among the eligible categories of persons. At different stages the objections from the aggrieved parties have to be heard and disposed of. Besides, the implementation of the law is impeded in some States by injunctions or stay orders issued by the law courts.

In the States of Assam, Kerala Tamil Nadu and West Bengal the ceiling law had been revised before the national guidelines were issued. Some progress has been made in these States as is shown by the figures given below. In Assam after the amendment in 1970, an area of 2,400 hectares has been declared surplus. In Kerala up to the 1st January, 1974 an area of 46,595 acres of land has been indicated as surplus. As on the 1st May, 1974 an area of 16,180 acres of land has been ordered to be surrendered. The State has taken over an area of 12,691 acres out of which 1,970 acres has been distributed amongst 2,333 persons. Since the enforcement of the revised ceiling laws in Tamil Nadu, an area of 15,431 acres has been taken possession of by the State out of which 6,063 acres have been distributed. Under the revised law 58,000 acres of land has been declared surplus in West Bengal out of which 15,459 acres was taken possession of by the State and 4,751 acres distributed by the end of March, 1974.

3. TENANCY: According to the policy enunciated in the Five Year Plan the rates of rent should not exceed 1/5th to 1/4th of the gross produce. Legislation providing for rent within this range exists in the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and the Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh. The rates are higher in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh.

To ensure security of tenure most of the States have provided restrictions on eviction and limitations on

the right of resumption by land-owners for personal cultivation. The right of resumption has already expired in most of the States. However, in the States of Bihar, Tamil Nadu the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, the Saurashtra area of Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana the position of tenants, particularly sharecroppers, is not adequately secure.

The tenancy laws of the Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat (Bombay area), Haryana, Maharashtra and Punjab provided to certain categories of tenants optional right to purchase non-resumable land. Kerala, Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh have made provisions for transfer of ownership to specified categories of tenants in respect of the non-resumable area held by them. The Jammu & Kashmir law virtually provides for total abolition of tenancy.

4. CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDING: 14 States namely Andhra Pradesh (Telengana area), Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have already made legislation for consolidation of holdings. The laws of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal provide for voluntary consolidation while the others have provision for compulsory consolidation. The States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh have no law for consolidation of holdings. According to the information currently available an extent of 34 million hectares of land has been consolidated in the country. The work has been completed in Punjab and Haryana. Uttar Pradesh has made good progress and some headway has been made in Maharashtra. The Government of India has been urging the State Governments from time to time to bring in further necessary amendments to the tenancy legislations in order to put them in step with the declared national policy.

Ragging in I.I.T's.

*213. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the name of 'ragging' newly admitted students in the five Indian Institutes of Technology at Kharagpur, Kanpur, Bombay, Madras and Delhi are subjected to vulgar humiliation and barbarous physical treatments;

(b) whether the retired Director of Kharagpur I.I.T. took disciplinary action against some students for such 'ragging' on freshers; and the Chairman of Kharagpur I.I.T. over-ruled such disciplinary action; and the Senate unanimously censured the Chairman for such arbitrary action; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop such barbarous practice of 'ragging' of freshers in all the five Institutes of Technology?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Incidents of ragging of newly admitted students take place in all the five Indian Institutes of Technology. Generally, it is in the form of teasing, but occasionally complaints of excesses are received.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Directors and other authorities of the Institutes with the cooperation of the students have taken measures to see that ragging does not take any undesirable form.

Statement

(i) In the academic year 1973-74, at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, 11 students were punished by the Director in exercise of his powers under the ordinances. Out of

this, (a) six students (four 2nd year M.Sc. students and two IVth year B. Tech. students) were not given any marks in the teaching assignments in the first term of the Session 1973-74. (b) Two students of the 2nd year Chemical Engineering course and second year Naval Architecture course were debarred from appearing in the mid-term examination of the first session during 1973-74 and were also required to change the hall of residence. (c) The remaining three students, all belonging to the final year undergraduate course, were debarred from appearing in the mid-term examination of the first session and were also required to leave the hall of residence during that period.

(ii) These three students made a representation to the Director as well as to the Chairman The Director in the meantime, made efforts to evolve a system whereby students themselves could participate in taking preventive measures against ragging When some 600 students made a written appeal to the Director to remove the penalty awarded to three of their colleagues to create necessary environment to find solution to improve the situation the penalty was waived on 6-9-73

(iii) On 6-9-73, the Chairman immediately before proceeding abroad, sent a message to the Director that the three students should not be penalised and the Senate must agree that arrangements be made for them to appear for their mid semester examination This message also stated that if the Senate did not accept the Chairmen's suggestion then he would be forced to over-rule their decision. This message was received by the Director after he had himself waived the penalty. The Director apprised the Senate on 11-9-1973 about both his actions, but he apparently did not consider it proper to apprise the Senate of the views of the Chairman in the matter. There was thus no question of the Chairman over-ruling the Director

(iv) On 18th May, 1974, four members of the Senate moved a resolution against the action of the Chairman in threatening to over-rule the Senate. Out of 66 members present at the beginning of the meeting, 25 left and the remaining 41 were said to have passed a resolution, but the proceedings of the meeting are yet to be confirmed at the next meeting of the Senate.

Loss suffered by Paradeep Port in Orissa

*214 SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) what are the present activities of the Paradeep Port in Orissa and whether it is working at a loss at present and

(b) if so, the extent of the loss for the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI) (a) and (b) The present activities of the Paradip Port in Orissa are mainly handling of iron ore and chrome ore for export through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited The Port is working at a loss at present Its revenue deficit during each of the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 was about Rs 3 crores

Introduction of findings of all India Co-ordinated Rice Research Scheme for high yielding varieties

*215 SHRI D. D DESAI:
SHRI P GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to introduce the findings of the All India Co-ordinated Rice Research Scheme for high yielding varieties in the plantings in this *kharif* season:

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether this postponement is due to scarcity of fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The All-India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project has released so far 16 high yielding varieties of rice for commercial cultivation; 12 are under pre-release seed multiplication stage and 13 are under rice minikit trials and national demonstrations on the farmer's fields for the test of their adaptability. The seeds of the release and pre-released varieties of rice have already reached the farmers alongwith improved cultivation technology. Based on this information, the Ministry of Agriculture. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with State Governments have proposed to plant about 11.00 million hectares under High Yielding Varieties of rice during 1974-75 if the environmental conditions remain favourable.

(c) Does not arise.

Edible Oils Produced Indigenously or Imported during 1972-73 and 1973-74 and percentage gone to Manufacturers

*216. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI TUNA ORAON:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of edible oils like groundnut, coconut, mustard, and soyabeen produced indigenously or imported during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) how much of these have been consumed by direct users and what percentage of the oils have gone to the manufacturers of (i) Vanaspati, (ii) paints and (iii) soap and for any other purpose?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Available data on production and imports of major edible oils are given below:

Production (estimated) Edible oil	(In thousand tonnes 1972-73) (July-Jan.)
Groundnut oil . . .	874
Mustard oil	604
Sesamum oil . . .	110
Coconut oil	180
Soyabean oil	5
Cottonseed oil . . .	150

Note—These estimates have been derived on the basis of the production of respective oils seeds and cretain assumptions in regard to utilisation of these oilseeds tor different purposes, such as seed, direct human consumption and the conversion ratios into oil.

Similar information for the year 1973-74 has not become available.

Imports Oil	F.Y. 1972-73	(In thousand tonnes) F.Y. 1973-74
Soyabean oil . .	33	34
Palm oil . .	5	70
Rapeseed oil . .	10	38
Rapeseed in terms of oil . .	25	9

(b) Available information on the consumption of edible oils (indigenous and imported) in the manufacture of vanaspati, soap and paints is given below :

Item	Quantity used (Thousand tonnes)	
	1972-73	1973-74
Vanaspati April-March	005	488
Soap* . . .	29·8	10·4
Paints, etc. . .	0·3@	@

Item	Quantity used	
	1972-73	1973-74
Edible oils consumed by direct users.	Data relating to consumption of edible oils by direct users are not available. It is presumed that of the total oil availability the balance remaining after utilisation in the manufacture of vanaspati, soap, 'paints, etc. has been utilised by direct users as also for inventories,	

*—Relates to 88·2% of the total production in the organised sector in the calendar year 1972- and 1973 respectively.

@—Relates to 16 units borne on the rolls of Directorate General of Technical Development for the year 1971; Data for later years are not available.

दिल्ली में बेकरियों को मैदा सप्लाई न किये जाने के कारण उनके उत्पादों के मूल्य में हुई वृद्धि

217. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा बेकरियों (डबल रोटी निर्माताओं) को कन्ट्रोल दर पर मैदा सप्लाई न कर सकने के कारण उन्हें खुले बाजार से मैदा खरीदने के लिए कहा गया है

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन बेकरियों ने अपने उत्पादों के दाम बढ़ा दिये हैं और इस प्रकार उपभोक्ताओं के आर्थिक संकट को और गम्भीर बना दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में उपभोक्ताओं को सरकार द्वारा राहत न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रहमण्यम) :

(क) गेहूं की संशोधित नीति के अधीन रोलर फ्लोर मिलों को 1-7-1974 से खुले बाजार में खरीदे गए गेहूं के पदार्थ बनाने और मैदा को 210 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के संशोधित नियन्त्रित मूल्य पर बेचने की अनुमति दी गई है । इसके फलस्वरूप दिल्ली की बेकरियां इस मूल्य पर मैदा खरीद रही हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) तदनुसार डबल-रोटी की कीमत मैदा की इस नियन्त्रित कीमत के आधार पर निर्धारित की गई है । दिल्ली प्रशासन ने भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के अधीन 400 ग्राम की रोटी का मूल्य 1.10 रुपये और 800 ग्राम की रोटी का 2.15 रुपये निर्धारित किया है ।

Starvation Deaths in Midnapur, West Bengal

218. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported statement made by the Deputy Minister for Health and Family Planning that he had received reports of three starvation deaths during his visit to Midnapur and Bankura;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government have paid any special attention to rush the food supplies to the affected areas; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). The Deputy Minister for Health and Family Planning made a statement that he had received reports of

some starvation deaths. These were however unsubstantiated reports and he had asked the State Government to find out their authanticity. The State Government's reply is still awaited. A further statement will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as the State Government's reply is received.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा की जाने वाली गड़बड़ को रोकने के लिये उपाय

***219. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या स्थायी उपाय किये गये है कि भविष्य में भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा कोई गड़बड़ न की जाये ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) :
प्रबन्ध तथा सरकार निरन्तर भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कार्यचालन की समीक्षा करती रहती है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा अपना कार्यचालन सुधारने के लिए उठाए गए पग बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने कदाचारा का रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित पग उठाए हैं :--

(1) अचानक निरीक्षणों के लिए विशेष स्क्वायड और प्रत्यक्ष जांच दल स्थापित किए गए हैं।

(2) नियमित निरीक्षण कार्य में तेजी लायी गई है और कार्यविधि में सुधार किया गया है।

(3) सतर्कता और सुरक्षा संगठनों को मजबूत बनाया गया है।

(4) पूरे समय के जांच अधिकारी नियुक्त किए गए हैं और जांच अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए अल्पकालीन पाठ्यक्रमों की केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के माध्यम से व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

Allotment of Land to LIC by DDA

*220. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 19 dated the 22nd July, 1974 and state:

(a) whether the land in question has been allotted to L.I.C;

(b) if so, the Particulars: and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter so that the money meant for Delhi is not invested by LIC under some other head?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Formal allotment can be finalised only after the terms and conditions of allotment are agreed upon and the formalities completed.

मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों के बाहर खुले में पड़ा हुआ गेहूं

1483. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन रतलाम तथा भोपाल में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों के बाहर गेहूं के बोरे खुले में पडे हुए हैं :

(ख) क्या गोदामों की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था न होने के कारण गेहूं की काफी मात्रा मानव उपभोग के उपयुक्त नहीं रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो गोदामों के कुप्रबन्ध के कारण वर्ष 1973-74 में कितनी हानि हुई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) : अपेक्षित सूचना भारतीय खाद्य निगम से एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Request from Andhra Pradesh for more nitrogenous fertilizers

1484. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government had requested for allotment of more nitrogenous fertilizers to the State; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) and (b). The fertiliser requirements for each season are discussed and furnished in consultation with each State Government, with reference to their production programmes and the levels of fertiliser application reached in the State.

For Rabi 1974-75 the demand of Andhra Pradesh State Government was for 1.86 lakh tonnes of Nitrogenous fertilisers. After discussions with the State Government in the Zonal Conference, the requirements were finalised at 1.65 lakh tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers. The State Government have now asked for an additional allotment of 21,000 tonnes of Nitrogen, over the assessed requirement.

Setting up of an inter-disciplinary authority under command area development programme

1485. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to establish an inter-disciplinary authority at the State levels under the Command Area Development Programme for medium and minor irrigation; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The Command Area Development Programme proposed to be taken up in the Fifth Plan period in selected major and medium irrigation command areas envisages establishment of inter-disciplinary Command Area Development Authorities by the concerned State Governments to undertake integrated command area development programmes in the selected commands.

(b) The programme is to include modernisation, maintenance and efficient operation of the irrigation system development and maintenance of the drainage system, on farm development including land levelling, land shaping, consolidation of holdings, provision of field channels and field drains etc. The concerned State Governments have already been addressed to take action in this regard. Such authorities have already been set up in a number of irrigation commands by the States concerned.

Employment created and Allocations made for crash programme for Rural Employment

1486. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of man-days of employment created under the

crash scheme for rural employment has been showing progressive fall since 1971 when the scheme was introduced;

(b) the year-wise break-up since 1971 and State-wise allocations made by the Centre and utilisation by the States, each year;

(c) whether instances have come to Centre's notice that funds for this purpose are being diverted by the spending authorities for other purposes; and

(d) if so, the names of States where this has been noticed and steps proposed to be taken to thoroughly overhaul the scheme to make it more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir. The mandays of employment generated increased from 789.66 lakhs in 1971-72 to 1344.07 lakhs in 1972-73. These, however, came down to 952.94 lakhs during 1973-74. This is due partly to the fact that complete reports have not been received in respect of 1973-74 and partly because the allocation and expenditure during 1973-74 were less than during 1972-73.

(b) A statement showing statewise allocation of funds, progress of expenditure incurred and employment generated during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-8118/74].

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Take over of Water Supply undertaking from Municipal Corporation

1487. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over Water Supply Undertaking from the Municipal Corporation and set up a Board to manage water supply and sewage disposal in the Capital; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). A proposal for the constitution of an autonomous Board for Water Supply and Sewerage Services for Delhi is under consideration.

Shortage of Essential Commodities

1488. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken to meet the shortage of essential commodities and articles of daily use;

(b) the availability position of these articles at present; and

(c) the further steps envisaged to ensure their regular availability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). With a view to improving the supply of essential commodities like foodgrains and other foodstuffs the State Governments have been advised to take the following measures:

(i) Streamlining and strengthening of the public distribution system through fair price shops/ration shops to make available foodgrains and some other items of foodstuffs at fixed prices.

(ii) To curb on consumption of foodgrains by enforcement of the Guest Control Order and restriction on the number of courses to be served in hotels and other eating houses.

(iii) Removal of restrictions on interzonal movement of coarse grains so as to allow free movement of these commodities from surplus States to deficit States.

(iv) The revised procurement and pricing policy of wheat for the 1974-75 rabi season which envisages improved market availability of wheat in deficit States.

(v) Strict enforcement of the various Food Control Orders to invoke the provisions of the Defence of India Rules, 1971 for regulating various matters relating to essential commodities including foodgrains and to use the powers under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971 against persons indulging in hoarding, black-marketing and other anti-social activities prejudicial to the maintenance of essential supplies.

(vi) To curb speculative hoarding of stocks of oilseeds and oils as also to issue necessary orders requiring traders and millers to declare stocks of oilseeds/oils and to display their prices.

(vii) Sustained all out efforts for increasing agricultural production and maximising procurement of foodgrains so that the public distribution system is maintained at a reasonable level.

Consumer Societies in India

1489. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of promoting consumer societies in the country;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction; and

(c) the steps envisaged to build a mass opinion and check on rising prices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A comprehensive programme for the development of consumer cooperatives during the Fifth Plan has been formulated in consultation with the State Governments. Apart from State Sector Schemes, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been proposed, which envisages the setting up of new Department Stores and large-sized retail outlets and strengthening of State Consumer Cooperative Federations. The State Governments will utilise the State Plan resources in the task of strengthening and rehabilitation of existing consumer cooperatives, through their normal programmes of development.

(c) So far as Consumer Cooperatives are concerned, they are expected to increase their membership and expand their sales and services, so as to provide effective measures for consumer protection. Besides, Consumer Cooperatives have also to pursue an "active price policy", *i.e.* selling at prices slightly lower than the market rates, adopt fair trading practices, and ensure equitable and fair distribution of consumer goods of standard quality and thus help in checking the trend of rising prices. A Conference on Consumer Protection organised by the National Cooperative Union of India was also recently held in New Delhi, to devise measures for consumer protection through cooperatives. The recommendations and advice of this Conference have been communicated to cooperative institutions, State Governments and others concerned, for guidance and necessary action.

Solution of Vanaspati problem Tangle

1490. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is preparing a scheme to solve Vanaspati tangle; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P MAURYA) (a) and (b) The present shortage of vanaspati is the result of fall in production due to the high prices and short availability of indigenous edible oils After the last price increase with effect from 18th June, 1974 the production of vanaspati in the country has started showing signs of improvement It is hoped that this trend will be kept up Vanaspati production can be improved principally by augmenting the availability of edible oils Government's attempts are concentrated at increasing the production of traditional and non-traditional oilseeds like sovabean and sunflow seeds and encouraging the industry to use more cottonseed oil, rice bran oil etc by continued grant of fiscal incentives

Meeting of the Committee on New Wheat Policy

1491 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any meeting of the Committee on Co ordmation of the Implementation of the new wheat policy was held on 14th May 1974 and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The main points that emerged from the discussions at the meeting were as follows:—

(1) In view of the disruption of normal movement pattern because of the railway strike, the Railway Ministry may be asked to arrange one or two specials for carrying wheat from Punjab and Haryana to Delhi,

(2) The restrictions on movement by rail alone may be relaxed in the case of Himachal Pradesh and road movement may be allowed because of its peculiat geographical position

(3) Being surplus States, the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Governments were expected to procure at least enough stocks to feed their own public distribution system

(4) The public wholesalers like Punjab Civil Supplies Corporation and the Punjab and Haryana Cooperative Marketing Federations were expected to set an example for the private trade by charging reasonible price on the basis of their cost and a small margin of profit

Stoppage of Vanaspati production

1492 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI

SHRI D D DESAI

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Vanaspati Units have stopped production of Vanaspati in the country in the last week of May this year,

(b) if so reasons therefor, and

(c) action taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) and (b). Only four factories had stopped production of vanaspati during the last week of May 1974 one on account of labour disputes and the other three for reasons not known

(c) In the case of the factory closed on account of labour disputes, the matter is in the hands of the Labour Commissioner, Bombay. The other three factories have resumed production in June, 1974.

Research in Development of Nitrogen Fixing Bacteria

1493. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRI- be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government are aware of the progress made in research in developing nitrogen fixing bacteria and its use to overcome fertilisers scarcity; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are taken to utilise this bacteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Considerable research on the evolution of efficient strains of rhizobia has been carried out. These bacteria fix atmospheric nitrogen through nodules on the roots of leguminous plants. The main leguminous plants in the country are pulses (*e.g.* gram, tur or arhar, lentil, peas, guar,) oil-seeds (*e.g.* soyabean, groundnut , fodder crops (*e.g.* berseen, lucerne), green manure crops (*e.g.* dhaincha, sani) and leguminous trees and bushes Specific rhizobial strains have to be evolved for different groups of crops The efficiency of a strain depends upon a number of factors, such as, the crops, the soil conditions, competition from the native microbial population and the moisture content. Pelleting technique using calcium carbonate rock phosphate, bentonite clay, humates and gypsum have been successfully employed in the Microbiology Division, I.A.R.I. in pot and micro-plot trials.

Efficient strains of these bacteria for different leguminous crops have been developed by a number of Agricultural Universities and the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and are being sold to the farmers.

Inclusion of legumes in the crop rotations and growing of leguminous fodder crops is being recommended. I.C.A.R. has identified a number of leguminous plants that can be grown on bunds around the field and other areas where other arable crops are not grown.

Handing over of Fifty per cent of Wheat by Wholesalers

1494 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the wholesalers have not fulfilled the assurance of handing over fifty per cent of wheat purchased by them to the Government; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) and (b). Wholesalers in surplus States are required to give 50 per cent of their purchases of wheat at the mandi point to Government at Rs. 105 per quintal This levy is being strictly enforced and no complaints regarding non-payment of due levy-share have been made to Government.

पशु पालन के लिए विदेशी सहायता

1495. श्री० आर० बी० बड़े :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्य देशों से पशु-पालन परियोजनाओं को सहायता देने की पेशकश मिली है : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्होंने किस प्रकार की सहायता देने की पेशकश की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) किस-किस देशों से किस-किस प्रकार की सहायता की पेशकश की गई है इसका विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

देश का नाम सहायता की पेशकश की

1. आस्ट्रेलिया

(1) भारत-आस्ट्रेलिया परियोजना बारपेटा (असम)

(2) भारत-आस्ट्रेलिया परियोजना हिसार (हरियाणा)

(3) केन्द्रीय भेड़ प्रजनन फार्म हिसार

(4) चारे के बीज उत्पादन के लिए दो फार्म

2. कनाडा

(1) अमुल डेरी के दुग्ध-प्राप्ति क्षेत्र में भैंसों की बजाय गाय रखने के लिए अमुल ओमर परियोजना की स्थापना ।

(2) फार्म में पशुओं की नस्ल सुधारने के लिए होल्सटीन (काला तथा सफेद) किस्म के प्रयोग हेतु मट्टीवारा (लुधियाना जिला) में पशु फार्म की स्थापना ।

(3) पशु और कुक्कुट आहार के निर्माण के लिए 22,50 लाख मीट्रिक टन जौ का उपहार।

3. डेन्मार्क

(1) हेसरघट्टा (बंगलौर) में भारत-डेन्मार्क परियोजना की स्थापना ।

(2) मेघालय में अपर शिलांग में भारत-डेन्मार्क परियोजना की स्थापना ।

(3) अमृतसर भोपाल, लखनऊ, गुड़गांव और बंगलोर में 5 प्रतिशत वीर्य बैंक स्थापित करना ।

(4) पशुओं के खुरपका और मुहपका रोगों के लिए टीके के उत्पादन हेतु बंगलौर (कर्नाटक) और पूना के निकट उरली कंचन में एक-एक केन्द्र स्थापित करना ।

4. हंगरी

कुक्कुट-प्रजनन आधुनिक बूचड़खानों और पशुधन उपयोग केन्द्रों की स्थापना करना ।

5. न्यूजीलैण्ड

पालमपुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में एक डेरी फार्म की स्थापना करना ।

6. स्वीटजरलैण्ड

(1) भारत स्वीटजरलैण्ड पशु-प्रजनन परियोजना, मट्टूपट्टी (केरल)

(2) भारत-स्विटजरलैंड पशु प्रजनन परियोजना, पटियाला (पंजाब)

7. यू० के०

(1) रोग-निरोधक तथा जीव-विज्ञान सम्बन्धी पशु-चिकित्सा उत्पादों पशुओं के खुरपका और मुहपका रोगों के टीके आदि का निर्माण ।

(2) भारत में पशुओं का संकर-प्रजनन तथा कृत्रिम गर्भाधान ।

(3) राष्ट्रीय-डेरी विकास बोर्ड, आनन्द के लिए थर्ड जेनरेशन कम्प्यूटर ।

सहायता के लिए की गई उपर्युक्त पेशकशों के अलावा न्यूजीलैण्ड, यू० के०, जर्मनी आर आयरलैण्ड जैसे देशों ने प्रशीतित वीर्य की सप्लाई की भी पेशकश की है ।

Increase in cost of Bread from June, 1974

1496. SHRI P GANGADEB

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS·

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cost of bread was raised from June, 1974;

(b) if so, whether Government weighed its effect on vulnerable sections and nutritional aspects; and

(c) measures taken to see that common man does not suffer due to high cost of bread?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (e). There is no control on price of bread except in Delhi where prices have been fixed under the Defence of India Rules. Price of bread has gone up consequent on increase in the price of maida and other raw materials Modern Bakeries, a Government of India undertaking, ensure that the price of their product is fixed at a reasonable level consistent with the price of raw materials, and the nutritional content of their bread has not been affected in any manner.

Vanaspati Costing more than Controlled price in Orissa

1497. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vanaspati is costing 50 per cent more than the controlled Price in Orissa; and

(b) if so, steps taken to make *Vanaspati* available on a large scale and to bring down the price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P MAURYA): (a) Vanaspati prices are controlled by Central Government. When shortfalls in production occur from time to time, as at present, the product commands a premium at different levels in different places, which is holly anauthorised.

(b) The State Governments, who are in charge of enforcement have been periodically requested to take stringent action against hoarders and blackmarketeers. Further, the Central Government sanctioned a sizable increase in vanaspati prices on the 15th June 1974 and the production thereafter has picked up Given favourable monsoon in oilseeds-producing areas, the edible oil prices are expected to fall bringing about a consequential improvement in vanaspati production and supplies

Production of Soya Milk

1498. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI D. D. DESAI·

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government are considering the commercial production of soya milk for mass consumption in the country:

(b) if so, the cost of soya milk;

(c) whether it is likely to be at par with regular milk so far its food value and other nutritive value is concerned; and

(d) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Government has no such proposal, at present U P Agricultural University, Pantnagar, has shown the possibility of preparing a milk like beverage from soyabean.

(b) The cost has yet to be evaluated

(c) and (d) It is expected that Soya milk will be comparable in protein content with milk

Dropping of Education Scheme Envisaged in Draft 5th Plan

1499 SHRI P GANGADEB
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS
SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA
SHRI D D DESAI
SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether some ambitious education scheme as envisaged in the draft 5th Plan are to be dropped as reported in a local English daily dated the 23rd May, 1974;

(b) if so, broad features thereof;

(c) whether this will effect the education programme of the 5th Plan; and

(d) if so, steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). The proposals put forward by the Central Advisory Board of Education for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan, formulated in September, 1972, were submitted to the Planning Commission and the State Governments. In the light of the discussions and indications given in the Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan as approved by the Natoinal Development Council the proposals were revised and approved by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education in June 1973 Although the Planning Commission broadly accepted the revised proposals approved by the Standing Committee the total allocation proposed for the education sector in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan was reduced to Rs 1726 crores excluding nutrition The Fifth Plan is yet to be finalised and decisions can only be taken thereafter

Progress of New Milk Plant of Delhi Milk Scheme

1500 SHRI S N MISRA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the progress so far made in setting up a new milk plant in Delhi by the Delhi Milk Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA) The work of construction of the New Dairy plant at Patpargan), Delhi has been entrusted by Central Government on a turnkey basis to Indian Dairy Corporation/ National Dairy Development Board.

The civil construction work of the New Dairy Plant constituting main processing block, refrigeration, boiler house, water softening, electric power section, garage block, godown, pump houses, boundary wall and internal roads have been completed. The finishing work is in progress.

The bulk of the imported milk processing machinery including 6 Nos. large milk silos of 1,00,000 litres capacity each, pasturizers, chillers, reconstitution and cleaning-in-place machinery, has arrived on the site and is under erection. The indigenous machinery including refrigeration plant, one boiler, oil tanks and oil pipelines, water and steam pipelines and electricals have also been received and have been erected/under erection.

Land Commission on Implementation of Land Reforms

1501. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Land Commission to examine the progress of land reform measures in the States:

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal: and

(c) the time by which the Commission is likely to set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

महाराष्ट्र को सप्लाई की गयी चीनी एवं चावल की मात्रा

1502. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्र सरकार ने 1972-73 और 1973-74 के वित्तीय वर्षों में महाराष्ट्र सरकार को चीनी एवं चावल की कितनी मात्रा सप्लाई की

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने उक्त अवधि में केन्द्र सरकार से कितने चावल और चीनी की माग की थी और

(ग) पूरा कोटा न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे)

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र को चावल और लेवी चीनी की आवंटित सप्लाई की गई मात्रा इस प्रकार है।

(मात्रा हजार मीटरी टन में)

	चावल--सप्लाई की गई मात्रा	लेवी चीनी आवंटित मात्रा
1972-73	267.100	297.53
1973-74	169.200	308.303

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय पूल से विभिन्न राज्यों को चावल की सप्लाई केन्द्रीय पूल में समुची उपलब्धता, राज्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकताओं और स्थानीय उपलब्धता तथा अन्य संगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखकर की जाती है। तथापि, 1972 और 1973-74 के वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा चावल की मांगी गई मात्रा क्रमशः 404 हजार मीटरी टन और 355 हजार मीटरी टन थी।

जहां तक चीनी का संबंध है प्रत्येक राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश का लेवी चीनी का मासिक कोटा जनसंख्या संबंधी तथा 1967-68 और 1968-69 के वर्षों के दौरान खपत के प्रतिमान और तथा आवंटन के लिये उपलब्ध लेवी चीनी की मात्रा को ध्यान में रखकर युक्तियुक्त आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार से उनका लेवी चीनी का मासिक कोटा बढ़ाने के लिये कुछ अनुरोध

प्राप्त हुये थे अर्थात् अक्टूबर 1973 में उन्होंने मासिक कोटा बढ़ाकर 36,000 मीटरी टन और जनवरी, 1974 में उन्होंने 30,000 मीटरी टन तक बढ़ाने के लिये अनुरोध किया था। लेकिन सीमित उपलब्धता होने के कारण उनके अनुरोध को स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका।

भारतीय जनसंघ द्वारा गेहूं का समर्थन मूल्य 125 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित करने की मांग

1503. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बतने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) क्या भारतीय जनसंघ की केन्द्रीय कार्य समिति ने अपने प्रस्तावों द्वारा मांग की है कि गेहूं का समर्थन मूल्य एक सौ पच्चीस रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) और (ख): सरकार ने ऐसा प्रस्ताव देखा है कि जिस में भारतीय जनसंघ द्वारा गेहूं का 125/- रुपये प्रति क्विंटल का माहात्म्य मूल्य घोषित करने के बारे में सुझाव दिया गया बताया जाता है ।

आगामी रबी मौसम के लिए गेहूं का माहात्म्य मूल्य निर्धारित करने से संबंधित प्रश्न पर उपयुक्त समय पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

Check of Advance of Sand on Coastal Areas of Gujarat

1504. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to check the advancing of sand on the coastal fertile land of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The required information has been called for from the State Government concerned and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Decline in Traffic Earnings of the Central Road Transport Corporation

1505. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the traffic earnings of the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited considerably declined during the year 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to achieve projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Traffic earnings of this Corporation declined from Rs. 68.70 lakhs in 1971-72 to Rs. 50.05 lakhs in 1972-73.

(b) The main reasons for decline in freight earnings were as under:—

(i) A large number of the Corporation's vehicles stationed in Assam region remained idle for a long time during the relevant year

(ii) The operation of Gauhati—based vehicles of the Corporation remained practically suspended for about two months from October, 1972 following widespread disturbances in the Brahmaputra Valley. The activities of the Silchar Branch were also paralysed for about a month due to general boycotting of Govt/Quasi Govt. offices all over Cachar district;

(iii) Nergundi—Paradip operation had to be suspended for about ten days in February, 1973, following disturbances in that area;

(iv) Labour unrest throughout the year;

(v) About 35 per cent of the Corporation's vehicles were over 8 years old and their operation was uneconomic;

(vi) Shortage of tyres, tubes, flaps, batteries, etc.

Efforts are being made by the Corporation to secure long-term contracts on remunerative rates and its vehicles are also being diverted to private customers to improve its earnings.

Crop Insurance for Cotton, Groundnut and Jute

1506 SHRI D. P JADEJA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government finally decided to introduce crop insurance for cotton, groundnut and jute; and

(b) if so, the States in which it is proposed to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of India and the General Insurance Corporation have taken up with the State Governments the Question of introducing Pilot Schemes for Crop Insurance in selected areas for selected crops on a voluntary basis. Schemes for Cotton are already under implementation in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and schemes for Groundnut are in operation in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. No Scheme for Jute has been finalised so far. Two more Schemes for Cotton are likely to be finalised, one in Tamil Nadu during next winter and another in Karnataka in Kharif, 1975.

Minor Irrigation Projects in Hilly Areas

1507. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any provision for minor irrigation projects in the hilly areas of the country so as to help small agriculturists and farmers;

(b) if so, the nature of the provisions made and the facilities likely to be extended to the State concerned; and

(c) the names of the States which are likely to benefit from these provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The normal minor irrigation programmes taken up from within the resources of the State Plans include schemes costing upto Rs. 30.00 lakhs each in the hilly areas of the country also, so as to help small agriculturists and farmers Besides, two projects under the Central Sector are being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture for agricultural development in the hilly areas, one at Pauri Garhwal district of Uttar Pradesh and the other Nungba Sub Division of Manipur West District, Manipur State. Minor irrigation forms an important item in these projects.

(b) and (c). The amounts provided by the State exclusively for minor irrigation schemes in the hilly areas under the normal plans are not available. Under the Central Sector, for the Pauri Garhwal Project, a sum of Rs. 2.0 lakhs was provided for minor irrigation programme in the year 1973-74 and a budget provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1974-75. In the Nungba Project, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakhs was provided for minor irrigation programme during 1973-74 and Rs. 2.5 lakhs is earmarked for the year 1974-75. The schemes in the hilly areas generally include construction of contour channels (kuhls), small storage tanks, and life irrigation from rivers and streams.

Implementation of Examination Reforms in State and Universities

1508 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States and the Universities which have agreed to implement the examination reforms as suggested by a Committee of the U.G.C.;

(b) whether the suggested reforms have also drawn some adverse reaction from certain educational institutions and Teachers' Associations; and

(c) if so, the nature of this criticism?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The University Grants Commission had selected the following 12 Universities for implementing the "Plan of Action" for Examination Reform:—

(1) Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
(2) Andhra University, Waltair.
(3) M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
(4) Punjab University, Chandigarh.
(5) Gauhati University, Gauhati.
(6) Rajasthan University, Jaipur.
(7) Jadavpur University, Jadavpur.
(8) Poona University, Poona.
(9) Sagar University, Sagar.
(10) Mysore University, Mysore.
(11) Madras University, Madras.
(12) Calicut University, Calicut.

These Universities have accepted the programme and have also set up Implementation Committees.

The Commission had also circulated in August, 1973 the document entitled "Examination Reform—A Plan of Action" to all the Universities in the country for implementation of the recommendations contained therein. There are under examination of the Universities. The Commission is also sponsoring Zonal Workshops to discuss these recommendations. The Workshop for Universities in the Southern Region has already been held. A similar Workshop for Western Region is being held from August 3 to 5, 1974.

The Government has not received any adverse reaction from educational institutions and Teachers' Associations on these recommendations. According to the University Grants Commission the reaction to the 'Plan of Action' has been generally favourable.

Introduction of Mid-Day Meals Programme in States

1509. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Districts and the States in which the mid-day meals programme for primary school children has been introduced with Central assistance in 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) whether it is proposed to extend this programme to other areas

of these States and to some areas in the States where it has not been launched so far;

(c) the total number of children who benefited from this programme as on 31st March, 1974; and

(d) the number likely to be benefited during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV). (a) and (b). The School Mid-day Meals programme was being implemented during the 4th Plan in the State Sector with food assistance from the American Organisation CARE. There was no separate Central assistance. This programme was operative in all States except Assam, Meghalaya Nagaland, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh Jammu and Kashmir, and Bihar. However the Central Scheme for Providing employment to the Educated Unemployed Expansion of Primary Education—started in 1971-72 and continued upto 1973-74 had an element of central assistance towards administrative charges for providing mid-day meals to the additional primary school children enrolled under the Scheme Here too the food was to be supplied by CARE Under this programme Central assistance during 1973-74 was given to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. During the year 1974-75 the Government of India have introduced a new scheme and have allocated a sum of Rs. 4 943 crores to the State and Union Territory Governments for expanding the Mid-day Meals Programme as part of the Minimum Needs Programme. This assistance is available to all the State Governments and Union Territory administrations. It is for State Governments and Union Territory administrations to decide which schools should provide mid-day meals. While all the districts are included in the Programme in Kerala, Karnataka Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, in other States the position changes from year to year. The Central assistance given under the Minimum Needs Programme in 1974-75 is to be used for procuring food articles while the administrative costs are to be met by the States/Union Territories themselves. The CARE Organisation is not in a position to supply food for the expansion of the programme in 1974-75.

(c) The number of beneficiaries during 1973-74 under the Central Scheme of Providing employment to the Educated Unemployed—Expansion of Primary Education is 5 11,758. The total number of children covered in the mid-day meals programme was 11.5 millions in 1973-74

(d) About one Million more children are expected to be added to the Programme in 1974-75.

Implementation of 12 year School Pattern in States

1510 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of the States/Union Territories which have agreed to implement the 12 year school patterns from the academic year 1974-75,

(b) whether any financial assistance has been given by the Central Government to such States;

(c) if so, whether the States concerned have regarded the assistance as adequate for the switchover;

(d) if not, whether Government are contemplating any increase to meet their demand; and

(e) the likely date by which other States/Union Territories would implement this pattern?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) So far the 12 year

pattern of school education consisting of 10 years of primary/secondary education followed by 2 years of Higher Secondary education has been introduced in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. Assam, West Bengal and Maharashtra have introduced the revised pattern of secondary education and are planning to introduce the two-year course at the higher secondary stage. Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa and Rajasthan have accepted the new pattern and are working out the details. The other State Governments are considering the matter. The Delhi Administration proposes to introduce the new pattern from May 1975 Schools in the other Union Territories will adopt the changes made by the respective Boards of Education to which they are affiliated

(b) to (d). There is no provision for Central assistance to States specifically for the implementation of this pattern The States will receive Central assistance under the Plan as a block grant. Central assistance is however, proposed for vocationalisation of higher secondary education

(e) The new pattern is expected to be introduced throughout the country by the end of the 5th Plan period as recommended by Central Advisory Board of Education.

Alleged Violation of Delhi School Education Act by Management of Modern School, Barakhamba Road New Delhi

1511. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Unaided Schools Teachers Association, Delhi regarding the violations of Delhi School Education Act and victimisation of teachers by the management of Modern School, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the contents thereof and action taken by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV) (a) and (b). The Unaided School Teachers Association has made representation to the Committee on Petitions Lok Sabha, who have forwarded a copy of it to the Ministry of Education for comments Comments of the Ministry will be forwarded shortly to the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Withdrawal of Subsidy from Private Bakers in Delhi

1512 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA· Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have withdrawn subsidy in case of private bakers in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether in view of the above private bakers have threatened to stop production of bread, and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) No subsidy was being provided to private bakers in Delhi

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Revitalisation of Government Poultry Farm

1513 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a proposal to revitalise Government Poultry farms is under

the consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to strengthen and expand the existing three Central Poultry Breeding Farms at Bangalore, Bombay and Bhubaneshwar during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) A Scientific Poultry Breeding Programme with a view to evolving genetically superior egg leaving strains of chickens suited to the Agroclimatic conditions of the country was taken up during the Fourth Plan Period. This has yielded very satisfatory results. To intensify the breeding programme, it is proposed to provide additional, physical facilities like breeding pens, cage houses etc and staff during the Fifth Plan, at an estimated cost of Rs. 76 32 lakhs This will enable testing of more strains of chickens at these farms and also help to increase the selection pressure resulting in faster improvement in egg production in the strains under selection

Proposal for a Committee to go into Production and Price of Bread in Delhi

1514 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of appointing an expert Committee to go into bread production and fix a fair price of bread in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Victoria Park, Bhavnagar, Gujarat

1515. SHRI VEKARA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount incurred by the Government of Gujarat for the development of Victoria Park on the outskirt of the city of Bhavnagar in Gujarat State; and

(b) the nature of improvement made in the park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The amount spent upto the end of Fourth Five Year Plan is Rupees three lakhs fiftyone thousand four hundred and ninety two only.

(b) The improvement works consist of raising and maintenance of shade trees and maintenance of 108 hectares of plantations, Sundervas Bungalow, Bhojanshala Children's park and road repairs and cleaning of Krishnakunj Lake.

Biological Garden at Waghai Gujarat

1516. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken by the Government of Gujarat to establish a biological garden at Waghai;

(b) if so, the progress made in that direction;

(c) the expenditure incurred upto the end of 1973-74; and

(d) the species of trees that are proposed to be raised in the garden?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Encouragement to Breeding of Livestock

1517. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are envisaged to encourage breeding of livestock as most people in the Himalayan border land depend directly or indirectly on animal husbandry and the livestock provide food as wel as a means of transportation, and

(b) if so, steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRCULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The steps envisaged to encourage breeding of livestock include provision of Artificial Insemination Centres/Sub-Centres, Natural Breeding Centres in hills of Uttar Pradesh, Distribution of bulls Establishing expanding cattle and sheep and pig breeding farms, Transit Camps for migratory breeders of sheep and Sheep and Wool Extension Centres, intensification of work on Yak Breeding in Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh training of farmers selective breeding and cross-breeding with exotic breeds supported by Health Cover through Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries and augmented by arrangements for supply of Feed and Fodder In addition subsidiary occupation programmes are also encouraged through Small Farmers Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agencies

Allocation for Afforestation in Ladakh during Fifth Plan

1518 SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be spent during the Fifth Five Year Plan for afforestation and planting of trees in Ladakh, and

(b) the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P. MAURYA) (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Central Assistance to Jawaharlal Nehru, Aligarh Muslim and Banaras Hindu Universities

1519 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the aid and other assistance given by the Central Government to the Jawaharlal Nehru University, Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University separately during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) whether the grants have been fully utilised and if so the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) A statement is attached

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha. The collection of information will however, take some time.

Total grants paid by the University Grants Commission to Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University and Jawaharlal Nehru University during the years 1971-72 to 1973-74 are as follows:—

Statement

Sl. No.	University	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
		(in rupees)		
1	Aligarh Muslim University . . .	3,42,82,361	3,63,16,360	3,51,80,412
2	Banaras Hindu University . . .	4,24,68,402	5,22,69,976	5,68,37,299
3	Jawaharlal Nehru University . . .	1,10,42,587	1,79,92,110	2,06,11,123

Finding of Substitute for Petrol by Indian Institute of Technology

1520. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made by the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi in finding a substitute for petrol;

(b) whether any special aid has been given by the Government to this institution for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the amount spent so far by the Institute on this account?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Experiments carried out at the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi have established that "Ethanol" can be used as a complete substitute for Petrol with major modifications in the existing Petrol Engines or in "Ethanol" Engines especially designed for this purpose. The results are being patented by I.I.T. New Delhi. However, without any major modifications in the existing Petrol Engines, use of Ethanol in the form of Ethanol-Gasoline blends can be introduced. Experiments so far carried out have shown that up to 25 per cent saving in Petrol consumption in vehicles can be ahieved by switching on to Ethanol-Gasoline blend.

(b) No Sir. The work is being carried out as a part of normal research activity of the Institute.

(c) Does not arise.

Cotton Production in Gujarat

1521. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether different varieties of cotton is to be grown in about 16 lakh hectares in the Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the total production of cotton produced in the State of Gujarat this year;

(c) the total quantity of cotton seeds distributed to cotton growing farmers in the State; and

(d) the areas in the State that were taken under-cotton cultivation of new varieties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There are 7 major improved varieties of cotton which are under cultivation in

Gujarat State. The normal area under cotton in this State is about 17 lakh hectares.

(b) Final estimates of cotton production during 1973-74 are not yet available.

(c) A quantity of 18,824 tonnes of improved seeds were distributed to farmers during 1973-74.

(d) Though the official estimates of area covered by new improved varieties are not yet available. estimated area during 1972-73 and 1973-74 as given by State Deptt. of Agriculture is as under:

Variety	Area in '000 hectares	
	1972-73	1973-74*
Hybrid-4 . .	175 8	364·0
Sujay (3943) . .	26·7	16 5
IAN-579(188) . .	5·4	3 7
MCU-5 . . .	0 7	30 4

Damage Caused to Road Transport System in Gujarat State

1522. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether great damage was caused to the roads and transport system during agitation in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, whether Union Government has been asked to provide sufficient funds for the development of roads and transport in the State; if so, the reaction of the Government;

(c) whether Government are considering to provide sufficient funds in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the development of transport in the Gujarat State; and

(d) what schemes are likely to be undertaken by the Union Government in the State in this regard during the five year plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when it is received.

(c) The draft Fifth Plan includes a provision of Rs. 92.50 crores for the transport sector in Gujarat as part of the State Plan as per details given below:

	Rs. in crores
Roads . . .	55·00
Road transport .	30 00
Ports & Harbours . . .	5 75
Inland Water Transport .	0 75
Tourism.	1·00
	92·50

It is expected that the allocation for roads will permit taking up a programme of about 1870 Kms. of surfaced roads and about 2000 Kms of unsurfaced roads. Under the road transport sector, it is proposed to acquire a total of about 3772 buses including 1632 buses for replacement.

(d) As the Fifth Plan has not yet been finalised, it is premature to give details of the schemes which are likely to be taken up as part of the Central sector transport progra[illegible]

Allotment of Vanaspati to Bihar

1523. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Bihar has been facing acute shortage of Vanaspati during the last six months;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allot additional quantity of Vanaspati to the State to meet the demand; and

(c) if so, the quantity being allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P. MAURYA): (a) Shortage of vanaspati is being felt all over the country in varying degrees on account of fall in production, particularly after May, 1974

(b) and (c). As there is no control on the movement and distribution of vanaspati, the question of allotment does not arise.

Delay in Report of the Enquiry Officer on Delhi Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Ltd, Delhi

1524. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is delay in the finalisation of the Report by the Enquiry Officer into the working of the Delhi Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Limited. Delhi, and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to finalise the report early and to proceed against the persons responsible for distortion of records of the Society thereby embezzling lakhs of rupees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b). The Report of the enquiry ordered into the constitution, working and financial position of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Limited, Delhi, has not yet been finalised. The main reason for delay in completing the enquiry is that, inspite of the repeated efforts of the Delhi Administration, some of the basic records necessary for the enquiry have not yet become available to the Enquiry Officer. With a view to preparing a list of genuine members of the society, affidavits wore called, through advertisements published in newspapers, from persons claiming membership of the society, and the affidavits received so far are under scrutiny by the Enquiry Officer. Action under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act. 1972. is also being taken to procure the relevant records of the society.

U P Government Notification on Wheat Stocks with the Farmers and Wheat Sales by them

1525 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have seen the notifications issued by the U.P. Government on wheat stock with the farmers and wheat sales by them the new wheat policy was announced in the Budget Session of Parliament;

(b) if so, the content of these notifications;

(c) whether the substance of these notifications was discussed beforehand by the U.P. Government with the Centre; and

(d) whether the Centre gave a green signal to the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (d). The Uttar Pradesh Wheat (Requirement to Sell) Order, 1973, which was issued by the State Government on the 3rd August,

1973 under the powers conferred on them by the Defence of India Rules, stands extended upto the 31st March 1975. The Order broadly provides that persons holding stocks of wheat in excess of the specified quantities may be required to sell them to the State Government at Rs. 105 per quintal. The specified stock limit, in the case of a producer, of wheat, the area of whose holding does not exceed half hectare, is five quintals, and in the case of other producer, fifteen quintals. The Order promulgated by the State Government is within the frame work of the new wheat policy.

Estimate of Cotton Crop and Fluctuation in its Price

1526. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be please dto state:

(a) what is the latest estimate of the size of the cotton crop in the **year 1973-74;**

(b) whether there have been wide fluctuations in the prices of major varieties of cotton during the year and if so, their magnitude;

(c) whether any attempt was made by the Ministry to keep a certain **balance between the prices of cotton and other commercial crops so as to** prevent sudden diversion from one crop to another and maintain a steady growth rate; and

(d) if so, the details of this policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a). Final estimates of production of cotton during the year 1973-74 have not yet become available from the State Governments However, from reports already available from State Governments, the production of cotton during 1973-74 is expected to be higher than last year.

(b) to (d). In the current season, (September 1973 to 13th July, 1974), the prices of major varieties of cotton have registered a rise due to a number of factors, including the uncertainties in the supply of imported cotton, the sprut in the supply of imported cotton, the sprut in the international prices and the impact of the shortage of crude oil on the prices of synthetics. The order of increase in the prices of most of the varieties has ranged from Rs. 1,000 to 1,300 per candy except in the case of long-staple cotton such as Shanker-4, where the rise is about Rs. 450—500 per candy during the year 1973-74. The Government have taken a number of measures to arrest the rise in prices; these include (i) imposition of restrictions of stocks of cotton held by cotton textile mills, (ii) reducing the period of validity of NTSD contracts from 4 months to 1 month; and (iii) tightening of credit facilities for both industry and trade.

The Government reviews and formulates every year price policy in respect of different agricultural commodities after taking into account the recommendations of Agricultural Prices Commission. While recommending the price policy and the relative price structure for different crops, the Commission is expected to keep in view, *inter alia* the need to ensure rational utilisation of land and other production resources.

For the 1973-74 agricultural season, procurement prices were raised in the case of major foodgrains, and minimum support prices were raised in the case of raw-jute.

Sugar Production and Concession given to Manufacturers during 1973-74

1527. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any estimate of the production of sugar in the year 1973-74;

(b) what were the concessions given to the sugar manufacturers to increase production of sugar during this year; and

(c) whether the manufacturers responded to these gestures on the part of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) According to the revised estimates, the sugar production during the current season is expected to be around 40 lakhs tonnes.

(b) and (c). As in the past years, a scheme of incentives in the form of rebates in excise duty on additional quantities of sugar produced operated during the current year. The policy of partial decontrol has also been continued during the current year, enabling the industry to pay the cane growers remunerative prices, higher than the notified minimum prices, so that diversion of sugarcane towards the manufacture of gur and khandsari may be restrained. The production of sugar has consequently shown an increase from 38.73 lakh tonnes during 1972-73 to an estimated 40 lakh tonnes during the current season. The increase would have been more but for pyrilla season. The increase would have been more but for pyrilla infectation of cane, lack of winter rains and prolonged frost, particularly in U. P. and Bihar.

Fall in Jute Cultivation

1528. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is likely to be a fall in the acreage devoted to jute in the coming season because of steep fall in prices of jute and the failure of the policy of import prices for raw jute; and

(b) the remedial action proposed in cooperation with the commerce Ministry and Jute Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) Sowings of jute take place between February and July. Estimates of area sown to the 1974-75 crop have not become available from the State Governments.

It may, however, be mentioned that during 1973-74 season (previous season) the Jute Corporation of India purchased a total quantity of around 7 lakh bales of raw jute and was able to maintain the prices throughout the season above the minimum support level of Rs. 125 per quintal fixed for basic variety Assam Bottom at Calcutta, except in certain isolated pockets in the up country areas. The imported fibre has been utilised for a buffer stock and the imports had hardly any effect on internal prices of raw jute. The quantity of raw jute exported during the preceeding year was almost equivalent to the quantity imported.

For the current season 1974-75, the Government have fixed the statutory minimum price for raw jute for all the up country markets uniformly at Rs. 125 per quintal. During 1973-74, a minimum statutory price of Rs. 125 per quintal for basic variety was fixed for Calcutta and lower derivative prices were fixed for the upcountry markets. As such, the minimum support prices for the upcountry markets for the current season would represent an increase over the last season. Further, the Jute Corporation of India is planning to purchase about 25 lakh bales of raw jute in the current season.

Introduction of Nutrition Schemes for Pre-School Students in Centrally Administered Areas

1529. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have introduced nutrition schemes for pre-school students in other Centrally administered areas as they have done in Delhi;

(b) if so, the financial assistance given to each Centrally administered area during the last three years; and

(c) if the scheme is not available in other areas, the reasons therefor and whether such schemes are likely to be introduced there during the Fifth Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

Special Nutrition Scheme for Pre-School Children in Delhi

1530 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government fully finances special nutrition scheme for pre-school children in Delhi;

(b) whether at all these distribution centres, there is no place for the children to sit and take milk and as a result they carry it home; and

(c) whether most of the milk thus carried finds its way to shops and if so, what steps are now being taken to ensure that the children are actually fed and not allowed to carry the milk home?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to paucity of accomodation, particularly in the slum areas, a number of feeding centres in Delhi do not have a proper place for spot consumption of milk by the children. Some of the beneficiaries therefore prefer to carry the milk home and take it there.

(c) No instances of the mild distributed finding its way to shops have come to the notice of the Government Parents of the children are contacted frequently and impressed on the importance of nutrition for children and to ensure that the milk meant for them is given to them It has been found that this has had the desired effect.

Scheme of General Insurance Corporation on Crop Insurance

1531. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Insurance Corporation of India was asked to work out details of the scheme for crop insurance in the country;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has since been worked out and if so, the facts thereof particularly the minimum requisites for the introduction of the scheme; and

(c) the States where the scheme will be introduced and the reasons for not introducing the same in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). At present it is only a pilot scheme covering selected crops in selected areas operated on a voluntary basis. Among the important considerations which are kept in view in making the selection are: the existence of certain infrastructural facilities; the availability of a reliable agency for providing in time the necessary inputs and services; arrangements for supervision of the agricultural operations done according to modern methods; and arrangements for proper assessment of yield. The G.I.C. has also decided to introduce pilot schemes in selected areas covered by Instentive Agricultural Development Projects sponsored by Government of India or the State Governments.

Pilot crop insurance schemes are already in operation in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu for cotton, and in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh for groundnut. Two more schemes for cotton are expected to be taken up, one in Tamil Nadu during the next winter and another in Karnataka in Kharif 1975. The G.I.C. are in correspondence with some other State Governments also and more pilot schemes may be taken up as and when found feasible. In view of the financial implications involved, the G.I.C. can operate only a limited number of pilot schemes.

मध्य प्रदेश से गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 6 पर पुलियों का निर्माण

1532. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश से गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 6 पर कई स्थानों पर वर्षा का पानी जमा हो जाता है जिससे यातायात रुक जाता है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इन स्थानों पर पुलियों के निर्माण के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक योजना भेजी है ;

(ग) यदि हां तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) इस योजना की स्वीकृति के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) जी हां। भारी वर्षा और बाढ़ों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 6 के कुछ भाग जलमग्न हो जाते हैं जिसके कारण यातायात अस्तव्यस्त हो जाता है।

(ख) से (घ) मध्य प्रदेश राष्ट्रीय राज मे मार्गों के विकास के लिये चौथी योजना मे जहा सडक पानी मे बहुत देर तक जलमग्न रहती है वहां निमज्जक पुलों के स्थान पर उच्च-स्तरीय पुल के निर्माण के लिये 128 लाख रूपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी। योजना मे कुछ गहरे और निचले स्थानों पर पुलियो के निर्माणार्थ इकमुश्त व्यवस्था की गई थी। उन शेष भागो के सुधार, जहा सडक जलमग्न अधिक नही रहती और थोडी अवधि के लिये रहती है, की व्यवस्था चौथी योजना में नही थी। अभी तक मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त कुल 41 लाख रुपये के कार्यों के अनुमानो की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है और धन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार कार्य प्रगति के विभिन्न चरणों में है। शेष कार्यों के अनुमानो के बारे में राज्य सरकार से पत्र व्यवहार चल रहा है और वित्तीय स्थिति के अनुसार उन्हें मंजूर किया जायगा।

Take over of Vanaspati Units in Delhi

1533. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the two Government run Vanaspati Units is being closed in the capital;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are taking steps to take over the closed Vanaspati units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) There is only one vanaspati unit in the capital, whose management has been taken over and entrusted to an Authorised Controller. It has been ascertained that there is no intention of closing the unit.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Proposals received from the State Governments concerned for taking over under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the management of two mills, which have remained closed for about a year, are under consideration.

Lease Money charged by D.D.A. from Low Income Group and Janta Group

1534 SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lease money charged by D.D.A from Low Income Group and Janta Group is higher as compared to lease money charged from the refugee colonies' allottees;

(b) whether in these days of galloping prices it is impossible for Low Income Group and Janta Group allottees to pay enormous amount in the form of lease money every year; and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the same, keeping in view their sad plight?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a): The basis of fixation of ground rent in the case of flats disposed of by D.D.A. and that in the case of refugee allottees is given in the enclosed statement. From this it will be seen that there is no basis for comparison of the ground rent charged by D.D.A. and by Department of Rehabilitation.

(b) The monthly recovery of ground rent being charged by D.D.A ranges between Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 2.30 in the case of Janta and between Rs. 2.50 and Rs. 9 in the case of Low Income Group flats and this is not considered excessive.

(c) Does not arise.

(1) The basis on which ground rent is levied in the Rehabilitation leases

(i) Applicable to Government owned sites in the Delhi State—revised terms·

Under this lease, the premium for the land as fixed by the Department is charged and the lessee is required to pay the ground rent at the rate of Re 1 00 per 100 sq yds. per annum This ground rent will not be subject to revison except as provided in the lease

(ii) For small plots given for rehabilitation purposes up to 200 sq. yds

During the first year to 5th year of the lease only ground rent is charged at 3 per cent of the actual cost of acquisition and development. From 6th year to 20th year of the lease, in addition to the ground rent, 50 per cent of the actual cost of acquisition and development of the land is also recovered in 15 annual equal instalments. In the 21st year of the lease, the ground rent shall be revised by an officer appointed in this behalf by the lessor.

(ii) For plots which are sold

Under this lease, the premium is recovered in advance and the lessee were required to pay the ground rent on the basis of the premium paid by them. In this case the ground rent is subject to revision in the 21st year but the revised ground rent shall not be in excess of the ground rent payable for the 1st year by more than 50 per cent.

(2) Basis on which ground rent is levied in respect of land under the flats allotted by the DDA

Ground rent @ Re. 1/- per annum per flat is recovered for the first two years. Thereafter, recovery is made @ 2½ per cent per annum of the premium for land under each flat.

D D A. decision on cases of House Tax and Water charges

1535. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in D.D.A. colonies like Janakpuri and others the cases of house tax, water charges have not been decided for the last three years; and

(b) if so, when it is proposed to be done so that allottees may not be burdened with huge amount in lumpsum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA). (a) Assessments of properties in DDA colonies of Rajouri Garden and Janakpuri (40 and 80 square yards plot houses) have not been decided. As regards water, the charges are paid by the residents as per consumption where meters are fixed and at flat rates where meters have not been fixed.

(b) It cannot be stated as to when a decision will be taken. However, in case the amount of arrears is large, it is normally recovered in convenient instalments.

Tube-wells sunk in D.D.A. Colonies

1536. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of tubewells sunk in D.D.A. Colonies are out of order since their installation as most of them are sunk with old and obsolete engines;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made in this scandal which has resulted in a loss of lakhs of rupees to the exchequer; and

(c) if any enquiry has been made, the action taken against the persons found responsible and in case no enquiry has been made whether Government propose to conduct the enquiry in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) No Sir It is not a fact that any of the tubewells sunk in DDA colonies are out of order for the reason of having been sunk by old and obsolete machinery

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Exaggerated claims on Agricultural Research and Unplanned Propagation of High Yielding Mexican Wheat responsible for Food Crisis

1537. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present food crisis in the country can be partly attributed to the exaggerated claims on the achievements of agricultural research

and unplanned propagation of high yielding Mexican Wheat overlooking the nationally available resources particularly when their requirements in respect of fertilizers, irrigation and labour etc. were quite high; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. In fact, the high yielding Mexican varieties have tremendously helped the country in overcoming the chronic food shortages and the near self-sufficiency obtained in the early seventies is to a large extent due to the cultivation of these varieties. No doubt, these varieties respond to higher fertilizer and irrigation mputs yet there is no other way to increase the food production except to increase the per acre yield which cannot be achieved without the adequate use of fertilizers and irrigation. In the State of Punjab alone, for example, the wheat production has increased threetimes compared to the year 1965-66 when these varieties were not in cultivation and this State alone contributes over two-third of the wheat procured in the country.

(b) Question does not arise.

Exploitation of Sub-soil Water in Rajasthan

1538 SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on agriculture in their latest interim report has stressed upon the need for quick exploitation of sub-soil water in Rajasthan: and

(b) if so, financial allocations made by the Commission for this purpose and that earmarked for 1974 and 1975 and the main features of the scheme drawn up for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Commission on Agriculture in their Interim Report on Desert Development, have recommended that after meeting the important requirements for domestic use and industries, ground water, wherever available, should be developed early for growing high value crops and orchards.

(b) The Commission has not made or recommended any financial allocations for this purpose. However, measures for groundwater investigations and exploitation are already being taken in all the regions of the country, wherever feasible including Rajasthan, under the normal State/Central Plans.

Extension of Sugam Seva Bus Service in Delhi

1539 SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are being made to extend 'Sugam Seva' bus service in Delhi further to new areas as also the facility of carrying light luggage to station/bus terminal as is now available in some areas in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the scheme drawn up in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE). (a) and (b) A scheme to introduce some more bus services in Delhi on the pattern of Sugam Seva to cover other localities of the capital is being worked out and it is proposed to be implemented on a phased basis.

At present, subject to availability of space, luggage upto ten kg. per passenger is carried free in Delhi Transport Corporation buses and luggage weighing more than ten kg. but not more than forty kg. is carried at 50 per cent of single fare for adults.

There is no proposal with the Corporation to start luggage-carrying services. However, provision exists for carrying passengers' luggage in the 87 private mini-buses plying from various outlying localities of the city to the Inter-State Bus Terminal and Railway Stations, under the D.T.C's. Operational Control Scheme.

Rate of Agricultural Production

1540. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the present rate of growth in agricultural production, the country is likely to pass through a period of scarcity for quite some time; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). There was a steady growth of agricultural production during the period 1967-68 to 1970-71. Since 1971-72, production has fallen short of targets mainly because of unfavourable weather and shortage of fertilisers, power etc. Government is taking necessary steps to attain the rate of growth of agricultural production as laid down in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan Although there is no apprehension of large scale continuing scarcity in case the production is adversely affected in certain years due to natural factors and/or shortage of inputs etc., some shortage may be experience, particularly in the affected parts of the country.

Construction of National Highways in Kerala

1541. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the National Highways being doubled in the State of Kerala;

(b) whether all the formalities have been completed in this regard and if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time by which the construction work will commence and the likely date of completion of work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The following sections of N.H. 47 (Coimbatore-Palghat-Trivandrum-Tamil Nadu border) and NH 17 (Mangalore-Cannanore-Calicut (Kazikode)-Feroke-Kuttipuram-Puduponnani-Chowkhat-Cranganur-Edapally) are proposed to be widened to two lanes;

N.H. 47—All the existing single lane Sections along the National Highway.

N.H. 17—Calicut-Cannanore Section.

(b) Regarding NH 47 almost all the works of widening and strengthening have been sanctioned in the portion north of Alleppey. A length of about 18 kms. has been sanctioned just south of Alleppey. About 11 kms have been sanctioned south of Quilon. For the remaining reaches, in some cases the estimates are under examination, while in others further investigations are being made. Regarding NH 17, Calicut-Cannanore Section, the alignment for the sections proposed for widening has been approved. The land acquisition for the sections is, however, being deferred on account of lack of funds due to financial constraints.

(c) All sanctioned works are in different stages of progress. New works are being taken up selectively on the basis of priority and the date of completion will depend upon the availability of funds in the present situation of financial contraints.

Request from Kerala for allotment of Funds for Development of Waste Land during the Fifth Plan

1542. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large area of waste land which can be used for the agricultural purpose in the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, whether due to the shortage of funds the State Government has not been able to make it fit for Agricultural purposes;

(c) whether the State Government of Kerala has urged the Union Government to allot some funds during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the development of waste land for use of agricultural purpose; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard and the allotment made during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the State in respect of improvement in Agricultural field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Target of Transport facilities achieved during Fourth Plan in Kerala

1543. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of transport facilities to be extended to Kerala with external assistance has been fully achieved during the Fourth Plan: and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b).

(i) **Roads:**—Fourth Five Year Plan programme for the State of Kerala had a provision of Rs. 1,600 lakhs for National Highway development works and Rs. 47.62 lakhs for road and bridge work of Inter State and Economic importance. These provisions were for issue of sanctions. Against these, the amount of estimates sanctioned is of the order of Rs. 1,776 lakhs for National Highways works and Rs. 47 62 lakhs for Roads and Bridge works of Inter-State and Economic importance. Most of the works sanctioned have been taken up for execution and are in various stages of progress

(ii) **Ports:**— During the Fourth Plan period the Government have selected Beypore Port for development under the centrally sponsored scheme (i e for 100 per cent loan assistance) involving an outlay of Rs 112 lakhs. A sum of Rs 10 lakhs has already been released to the State Government upto 31st March, 1974 and a sum of Rs 16 lakhs is proposed to be released during the current year.

(iii) **Inland Water Transport.** - A sum of Rs. 121.65 lacs was released to the State Government as loan against the sanctioned works and including III Plan spill-over schemes. The amount loan is based on the actual expenditure incurred (100 per cent).

Target of Transport facilities during First Year of Fifth Plan in Kerala

1544. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of transport facilities to be extended during the 1st year of Fifth Plan period has been finalised for Kerala; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). (i) Roads—The allocations earmarked for Central Sector Road Schemes for Kerala during the year, 1974-75 pending finalisation of detailed programmes and targets to be achieved for the various Central Sector Road Schemes—

(i) National Highways (original) works Rs. 240 lakhs.

(ii) Centrally aided state roads of Inter State or economic importance 10 lakhs.

In addition a sum of Rs. 49 90 lakhs approximately is likely to be available to Kerala State during the year 1974-75 from the Central Road Funds. These allocations are intended to be utilised mainly on continuing schemes carried over from the 4th Five Year Plan period.

(ii) Ports—In the draft 5th Five Year Plan no new scheme has been included in the Centrally sponsored Scheme Provisions made in the draft 5th Five Year Plan is mainly for the continuing schemes carried over from the 4th Five Year Plan period

(iii) Road Transport—The Government of Kerala have intimated that the programme of the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation for provision of transport facilities during the year 1974-75 has not yet been finalised

(iv) Inland Water Transport—As centrally sponsored schemes are executed by the State Government, targets have to be fixed by it.

S.No.	Name of the scheme	Estimated cost in Rs. (in lakhs)—	Amount released upto 1973-74 (Rs in lakhs)	Remarks
(1)	2	(3)	(4)	
1	Provision of IWT Facilities for the industrial complex improvement of Champakare Canal	112 50	60 59	The balance cost of these schemes has spilled over to the Fifth Plan.
2	Provision of IWT facilities in the region-improvement of Chavara Needakara Waterway.	41·50	10·00	These schemes are being executed by the State Govt and it is for them to fix targets. However, a provision of Rs. 20 00 lakhs has been made tentatively in the Central Budget for 1974-75 for advancing funds to the State Govt. for the spill over schemes of the Third and the Fourth Plans.
3	Acquisition of Passenger and cargo boats.	30·00	18 50	
	(In addition an amount of Rs. 32·56 lakhs was advanced for spill over schemes of the Third Plan).			

उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी के मूल्य में वृद्धि करने के लिये चीनी कारखानों की मांग

1545. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश मे चीनी कारखानो के मालिको द्वारा चीनी के मूल्य मे 100 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल वृद्धि करने की माग की गई है,

(ख) यदि हा तो, तो इस बारे मे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के चीनी मिल मालिको से लेवी चीनी का मूल्य 100 रु० प्रति क्विंटल तक बढाने के बारे मे कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नही हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

सुपर बाजार दिल्ली में अनियमितताएं

1546. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 24 जून, 1974 के एक समाचार पत्र म "सुपर बाजार, दिल्ली की भुलभुलैया' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है, यदि हा तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(ख) क्या वहा की वितरण व्यवस्था भ्रष्ट तरीको पर आधारित है आम आदमी उससे जरा भी सतुष्ट नही है यदि हा तो क्या सरकार इसको सुधारने के लिये कुछ नये कदम उठायेगी, और यदि हा, तो इस सबध मे क्या कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) :

(क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) जी हा । सुपर बाजार के प्राधिकारियो ने सूचित किया है कि उनकी यह कोशिश रहती है कि उपभोक्ताओं को अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओ की आपूर्तिया उचित मूल्या पर उपलब्ध कराई जाए । वनस्पति और नियत्रित कपडा जैसी वस्तुओ का वितरण दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा जारी किए गये अनुदेशो के अनुसार किया जाता है और उपलब्ध सीमित आपूर्तियो को देखते हुए, सभी ग्राहको की आवश्यकताओ को हमेशा पूरा करना सम्भव नही है । विभिन्न इलाको मे उपभोक्ताओ को सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए, दिल्ली सुपर बाजार कुल बारह शाखाऐ चला रहा है । सहकारी वर्ष 1973–74 के दौरान, सुपर बाजार की अनुमानित बिक्री 7 13 करोड रुपये थी । जहा तक कनाट सर्कस शाखा मे बिक्री काउटरो मे रद्दोबदल करने का सम्बध है, सुपर बाजार ऐसे फेर बदल तभी करता है जब सेवा कुशलता और ग्राहको की सुविधा के पूर्ण हित म अभिन्यास के पुनर्गठन की आवश्यकता होती है ।

(ख) सुपर बाजार सामान्य जन की आवश्यकताओ और सुविधाओ को ध्यान मे रखते हुए, कुछेक वस्तुओ की आपूर्तियों की सर्वत्र कमी की दशा के अधीन, उपभोज्य वस्तुओ का उचित तथा समान आधार पर वितरण करने का हर प्रयास कर रहा है । तथापि, सुपर बाजार प्राधिकारियो का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर इस अनुरोध के साथ दिलाया जा रहा है कि वे आगे अपनी सेवाओ मे आवश्यक सुधार करे ।

लोगों के भूखे रहने की जिम्मेवारी चूहों पर

1547. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 24 मई, 1974 के एक दैनिक समाचार पत्र में 'दस करोड़ जनता को भूखे रहने की जिम्मेदारी चहों पर" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया गया है; और

(ख) इस समाचार में कितनी सत्यता है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) क्योंकि चूहों की संख्या के बारे में कोई सही अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है इसलिए रिपोर्ट के आधार की जांच नहीं की जा सकती है। तथापि, एक देश व्यापीकार्यक्रम अर्थात् अन्न सुरक्षा अभियान चलाया गया है ताकि किसानों और अन्य एजेंसियों को खाद्यान्नों का भण्डारण करने के लिए मूषक नियंत्रण के वैज्ञानिक तरीकों से शिक्षित किया जा सके। इस कार्यक्रम को और तेज किया जा रहा है।

Reduction in training period on Ship 'Rajendra'

1548. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the training period on the training ship 'Rajendra' has been reduced;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) how will such reduction affect the quality of our cadets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Transferring of Allahabad Fort and Red Fort to Archaeological Survey of India

1549. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for transferring Allahabad Fort and Red Fort from Defence Ministry to Archaeological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, by when the transfer will be effected?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A token military presence, if found necessary, may, however, continue.

(b) While certain portions of the Red Forts at Agra and Delhi will be handed over to the Archaeological Survey of India shortly, the transfer of the other areas of these Forts and certain portions of the Allahabad Fort will be effected as soon as the Defence Ministry has completed alternative arrangements for shifting the Military establishments.

Biological Pest Control

1550. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the technique of biological pest control; and

(b) the extent to which this technique has been applied to the field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The evaluation of the potential of biological pest control techniques has been taken up since long. Various institutions under the Central and State Governments have been engaged in this work. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has taken up a number of research/control projects for biological control of pests at different centres like the Agricultural Universities and the Research Institutions under its control. The Common Wealth Institute of Biological Control established a station in Bangalore in 1955 which has been rendering assistance in the following field:—

1. Advice on bio-control problems,
2. Training of Indian experts,
3. Survey of the country for the presence of natural enemies of different pests, and
4. Assistance in the import of natural enemies for trials in our country.

A pilot scheme was taken up by the Government of India in the 4th Five Year Plan for breeding of natural enemies of certain pests and weeds for inundative release Two stations with laboratory facilities for biological control were set up at Faridabad and Hyderabad. During the 5th Five Year Plan, three more such stations are proposed to be set up at Gorakhpur, Bangalore and at a suitable place in Jammu and Kashmir. It may be stated that biological control is limited by several factors, since for each pest, species, the natural enemy is distinct, which limits the application of the control measures. It also depends upon the environmental factors which cannot be easily controlled.

(b) The following parasites/predators imported into our country were tried for control of pest and this proved a success:—

(i) *Rodolia cardinalis* opularly known as lady bird beetle, was imported from South Africa and California in 1929 and was used to bring pest (Cottony Cushion Scale) under control.

(ii) *Aphelimus mala* introduced from North America in 1929 became quickly established against wooly aphid on apple and afforded good control.

(iii) *Prospaltella perniciosi* This parasite imported from California in 1953 and from Switzerland in 1958 did remarkably well and reduced the population of San Jose Scale Pest

(iv) *The Cochineal insect* introduced in 1926 from Sri Lanka which has its origin in America was successfully applied to the weed prickly pear, in South India

पटना में खुदाबक्श ओरियेंटल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी भवन के निर्माण के लिए योजना

1551. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पटना में खुदाबक्श ओरियेन्टेल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी के भवन निर्माण हेतु कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है . और

(ग) सरकार का भवन निर्माण पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय करने का विचार है तथा भवन कब तक बनकर तैयार हो जाएगा ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के एक भाग के रूप में

पुस्तकालय के वर्तमान प्रशासनिक खण्ड के स्थान पर एक नए भवन के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव खुदाबख्श ओरियेन्टल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी बोर्ड के विचाराधीन है । बोर्ड के विचार प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद ही सरकार इस मामले पर कोई निर्णय लेंगी ।

Export Permit for wheat issued to M/s. Patel Seeds Private Limited by Haryana Government

1552. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether last year, when the Government of India took over the entire wheat trade, a total ban was imposed on the movement of wheat from one State to another;

(b) if so, whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that in contravention of the Central Government policy, the Haryana Government issued export permits for wheat to a single party, viz M/s Patel Seeds Private Limited, for 8000 tonnes;

(c) whether M/s Patel Seeds Pvt Ltd. purchased the entire wheat from the open market of Haryana and despatched the same to Maharashtra in 50 Kg packing as wheat seed for Maharashtra Government;

(d) whether the party concerned actually sold the entire stock of 8000 tonnes in Maharashtra at the rate of Rs 300 to Rs. 400 per quintal; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Order 1973 provides that seed wheat required for bonafide agricultural purposes could be exported or imported under and in accordance with a permit granted by the State Government having jurisdiction in this behalf. Under this provision the State Government of Haryana had issued an export permit for 2,000 tonnes of wheat seed to Messrs. Patel Seeds Private Ltd.

(c) to (e). The Government of Maharashtra have reported that the seed imported by M/s. Patel Seeds Private Ltd. was packed in bags of 40 kg. and 50 kg. with the label 'Top quality seed wheat. poison treated.' The State Government have also reported that of the total quantity imported by M/s Patel Seeds Pvt Ltd., only 166.15 tonnes were sold to the Zilla Parishad, Jalgaon at Rs 300 per quintal as seed and another 19.73 tonnes were sold as seed to the Zilla Parishad at Rs. 285 per quintal. The State Government have pointed out that the firm is being prosecuted for having sought to utilise the balance wheat seed unauthorisedly for consumption purposes and that the stocks with the firm have been frozen.

Report of Sugar enquiry Commission

1553. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sugar Enquiry Commission set up by the Government of India had submitted their report to the Government a few months ago;

(b) if so, what are the main findings and recommendations of the Commission; and

(c) what action, if any, has been or is being taken on the Commission's recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The main recommendations of the Commission relate to the issue of nationalisation of the sugar industry, in the context of demands for which the Commission was

appointed, and they are under consideration. The Report is proposed to be laid on the Table of the House during the current session.

Impact of rise in prices of building material on common man

1554. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of building materials *viz.*, Brick, Cement, Steel, Iron, Lime and Sand in Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Bombay in 1964-65 and at present;

(b) the factors responsible for galloping rise in the prices of building materials during this period;

(c) whether the rising cost of building material has slowed down construction of houses in Calcutta;

(d) whether persons in the low-income groups and small contractors are the main victims of the rising costs of materials; and

(e) if so, what steps if any, are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The information for the years available is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8120/74].

(b) The increase in the prices of building materials has followed the general trend of increase in the wholesale price index of all commodities during the period.

(c) The rising cost of building material is one of the factors which affects the tempo of housing construction.

(d) All sections of the community engaged in construction activity are equally affected by the rise in the cost of the materials.

(e) Efforts are directed towards (i) increase in the production of conventional materials; (ii) establishment of industries to produce substitute/improved/new materials; (iii) utilisation of industrial wastes such as flyash to replace partial consumption of scarce materials like cement; and (iv) introduction of new techniques of construction which could reduce the consumption of scarce materials like cement and steel.

Use of Rajasthan oil called "Food Liqueur" for manufacture of Vanaspati

1555. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the 73 Vanaspati manufacturers are using a Rajasthan oil called "food liqueur", an extraction from the roots and trunks of the Papaya tree;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government have ascertained if the "food liqueur" is of such content as may be injurious to human health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Government are not aware of any Rajasthan oil called "Food Liqueur" being used by any vanaspati manufacture.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not possible to ascertain whether this alleged oil is injurious to human health because no sample of **this oil has been produced for examination by the health or medical authorities.**

Quality of wheat and rice being supplied to Fair Price Shop in Hyderabad House, Delhi

1556. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government is aware that Fair Price Shop in Hyderabad House, New Delhi does not get good quality of wheat and basmati rice for ration card holders; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to see that the shop gets good quality for selling to ration card holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) The Fair Price Shop in Hyderabad House, New Delhi is supplied with wheat and **rice of fair average quality which are supplied to other Fair Price Shops in the Union Territory.**

(b) Does not arise

Bad condition of shelves in Super Bazar of East Patel Nagar, New Delhi

1557. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Super Bazar (East Patel Nagar) New Delhi most of the shelves (steel) and other things are stacked in bad condition at the backside open courtyard;

(b) whether many of the shelves have been twisted and are rusting;

(c) if so, who is responsible for this; and

(d) steps being taken to look after the public property properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Super Bazar authorities have reported that, some of the steel racks, which became surplus as a result of curtailment and streamlining of the selling area, were stacked in the rear portion of the building While some of the surplus racks have been sold, the rest have been retained for use in the new branches which are being opened

(b) to (d) The Super Bazar authorities have been requested to examine the position, take effective steps for ensuring the protection of the said property from damage and deterioration, and for their proper utilisation.

Complaint in a case against DTC officials

1558. SHRI S. A MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding D.T.C. officials beating a boy in Connaught Place, New Delhi on the 19th June, 1974;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A complaint was received from one Shri S K. Das regarding the alleged beating of his son on 19-6-1974 by a few Constables and Tariffic Supervisory staff attached to a Mobile Court of DTC for a remark which, it was stated, was not made by the boy. It was further alleged that they boy was dragged to the Magistrate of the Mobile Court to whom the boy narrated the incident. The boy was asked to apologize to the DTC staff and was let off with a warning. It was alleged that the boy was then dragged again to the Magistrate and let off with another warning A copy of the Magisterial Raid Form obtained from the Special Metropolitan Magistrate, however, indicates that the charge against the boy was that he misbehaved with checking staff and said something which was not proper. The boy was 'warned' by the Special Metropolitan

Magistrate. Since this is a case where punishment was awarded by a competent court, the matter is outside the jurisdiction of the Delhi Transport Corporation.

Distribution of fertiliser on Ration Card

1559. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce ration card system by all the States to ensure a fair and equitable distribution of fertilizers to the farmers;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether certain States have already started the scheme and the names of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There is no such scheme under consideration of the Government of India The Government of India makes only state-wise allocations of fertilisers from imports and domestic production. It is for the State Government to decide if card system is to be introduced to ensure a fair distribution of fertilisers to the farmers.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes Sir. Some States have already introduced a card/permit system for the distribution of fertilisers. According to the information available with the Government of India, these States are Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Expulsion from Membership of CPWD Industrial Workers Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society

1560. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi has received reports that resolutions against certain members expelling them from membership of C.P.W.D. Industrial Workers, Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Limited were passed in its General Body Meeting held on 22nd February, 1974;

(b) if so, whether the resolution can be effective only after they are approved by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi;

(c) whether the balance in the account of these members have been credited to the Reserve Fund of the Society before the approval of the resolutions by the Registrar; and

(d) if so, steps being taken to rectify this irregularity and for avoiding of such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Such resolutions passed by the General Body on or after the 2nd April, 1973, on which date Delhi Co-operative Societies Rules, 1973 came into force in Delhi require approval of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi. No similar procedure was provided for under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act 1925 as extended to Delhi and the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1950, which were in force in Delhi upto 1-4-1973.

(c) The share balance of the two members expelled on the 22nd February, 1974 has not so far been credited to the Reserve Fund of the Society.

(d) The representation of the expelled members is under examination of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies Delhi, for appropriate action according to rules.

Provident Fund Rules for the work charged staff of Arunachal Pradesh circles of C.P.W.D.

1561. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any rules for the work charged staff of Arunachal Pradesh circles of C.P.W.D. regarding deduction of Provident Fund; and

(b) if so, in what respects these rules differ from the rules applicable to the work-charged staff of other circles of C.P.W.D.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, there are rules for the deduction of provident fund for the temporary work-charged staff of Arunachal Pradesh engaged on maintenance. However, the work charged staff of Arunachal Pradesh is not borne on the establishment of the C.P.W.D. but of the Pradesh Administration. Hence, the description 'the work-charged staff of Arunachal Pradesh circles of CPWD' is not correct.

(b) The rules, as such, are the same

Construction of Houses at standstill in the Capital

1562. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of houses has come to a standstill in the capital: and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No. The Government has merely imposed a temporary ban on the construction of new buildings under its area of control, for one year. Continuing works under the Government are in progress at a number of places in the capital.

(b) The question does not arise. However, it may be mentioned that the temporary ban on new construction was imposed due to financial stringency.

Amendment of U.G.C. Act

1563 SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to amend the University Grants Commission Act by which the jurisdiction of University Grants Commission will be widened; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Establishment of National Museum of Man

1564. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Anthropological Survey of India has finalised a project to establish a National Museum of Man, the first of its kind in Asia, during the current Plan to record the biological and cultural evolution of man: and

(b) if so, what are the aims and objectives of the Museum of Man?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Anthropological Survey of India prepared the project report for establishing a National Museum of Man. A Committee of Experts appointed by Government have scrutinised the report and suggested modifications which are currently being examined.

(b) The Museum of Man will, in the main, emphasise (i) Man's biocultural adaptation to and the conquest of nature; (ii) the story of human civilization and (iii) unity and diversity in Indian civilization.

The aim of the proposed Museum is not only to record the biological and cultural evolution of man, but also to project a vivid account of contemporary life and culture of man while giving special emphasis to the depiction of the life and culture of the Indian people.

Requirement of Tractors in States

1565. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the requirements of tractors of each State, horsepower-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): On the basis of the demand registered under the Tractor (Distribution and Sale) Control Order with the Agro-Industries Corporations and dealers of indigenous tractors and after taking into account the demand from the Director-General, Resettlement, for ex-servicemen and Defence Personnel and the estimated requirements for Agro-Service Centres, Multiple Cropping Project etc; the demand is estimated to be about 60,000 nos. State-wise and horse power-wise particulars of demand are being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Vaccine for Lung Worm infection of Sheep

1566. SHRI G. V. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of sheep are dying due to lung worm infection; and

(b) if so, whether Government have launched any vaccine programme with the use of atomic energy to save these animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir. lungworm infection in sheep does not result in high mortality though it affects growth and productivity of sheep. Mortality in infected animals is chiefly a result of secondary infection of the respiratory tract.

(b) A radiation attenuated vaccine for the control of laungworm disease in sheep has been developed at the Nuclear Research Laboratory, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar. It involves the use of Cobalt-60 source of irradiation for attenuation of infective lungworm larvae.

Expansion Programme of the Shipping Corporation of India

1567. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed any scheme for the vast expansion programme of the Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) whether Shipping Corporation of India, apart from the Government assistance in mobilising resources for expansion, has also made any indication to it for aid from outside, independent of Government sources; and

(c) if so, the availability on easy and reasonable terms if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Shipping Corporation of India has prepared a tonnage acquisition programme covering the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan, which is under consideration of the Government.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Commissioning of Haldia Dock

1568 DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest claim on Haldia dock is that it would be commissioned only early next year; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) According to the latest indications, the Haldia Dock Project is expected to be commissioned early next year.

(b) Civil construction work on Ore, Coal, Phosphate General Cargo and Container Berths and Finger Jetty has almost been completed. 85 per cent of civil construction of the Lock Entrance has also been completed. Fabrication of mechanical equipment of Ore and Coal Berths have been completed upto 77 per cent and 46 per cent and erection work is in progress. 87 per cent of fabrication work for three Caisson Gates for the Lock Entrance has been completed. 50 per cent of the assembly work has been done. Erection of 15 tonne unloader crane for the Finger Jetty is in progress. The delivery of fabricated parts, the Transtrainer and Portainer Cranes is expected by the end of 1974. Construction of Railway net-work in the Dock area has been completed upto 77 per cent. 65 per cent of dredging work inside the Dock basin has been completed. Out of, the 5 tugs ordered for handling vessels at Haldia, 1 tug has already been delivered and 80 per cent work on the remaining 4 tugs has been completed. 800 units of residential quarters for various categories of staff have already been constructed and work on 424 units is in progress. Contract dredging in the approach channel leading to Haldia by two contract dredgers has already commenced and the work is in progress.

Soviet assistance for developing new Branches of Scientific and Technological Studies

1569 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union has agreed to provide assistance in developing some of the new branches of scientific and technological studies in India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Soviet Union agreed to cooperate in the training of engineers, scientific personnel, technicians and skilled workers in India and provide assistance for the same in the form of experts, specialised equipment and training facilities for Indian teachers in USSR.

(b) Under Indo-Soviet Credit Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation signed on 10-12-1966, 4 centres of advanced studies and research in—

(1) Aeronautical Engineering at Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay;

(2) Metallurgical Engineering at Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur;

(3) Exploration Geophysics at Osmania University, Hyderabad; and

(4) Electronics and Automation at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore;

and

Five Model Diploma Courses for training of technicians in—

(i) Metallurgy at Government Polytechnic, Durg (M.P.);

(ii) Heavy Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Ranchi (Bihar);

(iii) Oil and Gas Industry at M.S. University Polytechnic, Baroda (Gujarat);

(iv) Mechanical Machine Building at S.V. Government Polytechnic, Bhopal (M.P.); and

(v) Radio-Electronics and Power at Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad (A.P.);

were established.

On the recommendation of the Inter-Governmental Indo-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, set up in accordance with the Agreement signed between USSR and India in September, 1972, it is proposed to take measures for further promotion of Soviet-Indian Cooperation in the following programmes:

(a) Training and education of middle-level technicians in certain emerging areas of technological development;

(b) Training of Scientific Personnel at the University level; and

(c) Training of specialist engineers for teaching, research and industrial development.

The first set of proposals for training of technicians have already been sent to the Soviet authorities.

Demurrage paid by FCI due to unloading of Wheat at Calcutta Port

1570. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India failed to unload wheat from "Golden Knight" and other vessels at Calcutta Port and had to pay heavy demurrage;

(b) if so, the demurrage paid; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been made to go into the causes for the delay in unloading and action taken against those responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) In the Calcutta Port the unloading operations are done by the Calcutta Port Commissioners and not by the Food Corporation of India.

(b) Some of the food ships including 'Golden Knight' took longer than the free time allowed in the Charter Party Agreements for discharging the cargo due to operational difficulties in the Calcutta Port. The exact amount of ship demurrage thus incurred is not yet known since the Time Sheets for the ships affected have not yet been finalised.

(c) The matter in regard to the provision of additional facilities in the Calcutta Port for the expeditious handling of food ships was taken up with the authorities concerned and the position has since improved.

Sale of Vanaspati meant for Rural Areas in Black Market, in Delhi

1571. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Vanaspati quota for the rural areas is being sold in black market in the capital at a price of about Rs. 5 more than the fixed price; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken to check this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA). (a) No complaints have been received from any rural areas by the Delhi Administration.

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Areas of Delhi as Centres of smuggling Wheat

1572. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the Rural areas of Delhi are serving as strong centres for smuggled wheat from Haryana; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to prevent this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Despite stringent enforcement measures undertaken by the Haryana and Delhi Administrations, the possibility of smuggling cannot be altogether eliminated. Vigorous efforts are, however, continuously made and the situation is under full control.

Government's Directive to U.G.C. for not Spending Money on Non Functional Building

1573. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent a directive to U.G.C. not to spend any more money on non-functional buildings this year; and

(b) if so, what are the non-functional buildings and the reason for taking such a decision by Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). As a measure of economy in the context of difficult financial situation, Government decided in August 1973 that all expenditure on the construction of non-functional buildings, which had yet to be taken up or which had not proceeded beyond the plinth level should be stopped and their construction deferred during 1973-74. It is since been decided to continue the ban on non-functional buildings during 1974-75. For the purpose of this decision, non-functional buildings mean all buildings other than factory-sheds, buildings for housing equipment, etc., which are an integral part of a technical project or a Scheme and include residential, office administrative or educational building required for teaching, training or other educational or recreational purposes.

The above decision was brought to the notice of the University Grants Commission. The Commission was requested to implement the policy of the Government for effecting economy.

Demurrage for Unloading of Wheat Vessels

1574. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Calcutta Port authorities failed to supply wagons to Food

Corporation of India for clearing wheat and fertilizer which arrived there;

(b) whether F.C.I. had to pay heavy demurrages for not unloading wheat vessels in time; and

(c) if so, the persons of the Calcutta Port authority responsible for this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Despite non-availability of adequate number of covered foreign wagons (i.e. belonging to trunk railways) fit for loading foodgrains and fertilizers under monsoon conditions, every effort was made by Calcutta Port Commissioners to load maximum number of wagons for outward despatch. In addition, the Port Commissioners had also offered any number of their own wagons for movement of these commodities from transit sheds to FCI godowns in the vicinity of the docks. FCI have also been clearing appreciable quantities by road daily. Recent heavy rains retarded the rate of unloading from ships as also despatch by wagons and clearance by road. Position, however, has since improved.

(b) There was no dearth of space in the transit sheds for receiving foodgrain cargo and there was, therefore, no hold up in the discharge of foodgrains for want of wagons. There was therefore, no question of payment of demurrage on foodgrain vessels due to lack of wagons

(c) Does not arise.

Steps to encourage trekking in the Himalayas

1575. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government propose to take to encourage trekking in the Himalayas;

(b) whether Government also propose to institute awards for best trekkers and also for those climbing the most difficult, unscaled and almost unclimbable peaks; and

(c) the names of institutions in the country which are sponsoring trekkings and mountain expeditions assisted financially by the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) (i) Trekking in the mountains is being encouraged by the Government of India principally through the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttar Kashi, and the Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi. The two Institutes run Basic and Advance courses for training in mountaineering. Besides, these Mountaineering Institutes run adventure courses every year. The Institutes also send instructors to schools, colleges, mountaineering clubs, etc., in different parts of the country for imparting training in rock climbing. The Government of West Bengal Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of Education, are giving financial assistance to HMI, Darjeeling. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is running the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttar Kashi and the Ministry of Defence are partially assisting them There is another institute known as Western Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Manali, which is being run by the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(ii) The Indian Mountaineering Foundation is popularising mountaineering in the country. The Foundation is an autonomous body to promote mountaineering, rock climbing as well as adventure programmes. The Foundation receives grants-in-aid from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, and gives financial assistance

and technical advice for approved mountaineering expeditions.

(iii) In order to promote mountaineering among students of universities and colleges, the Government operate a scheme of financial assistance so that universities may organise mountaineering camps for students.

(b) Indian Mountaineering Foundation awards gold medals to persons who have done outstanding work in mountaineering. Arjuna Awards were given in 1965 to the Indian Everest Expedition Team led by Cmdr. M.S. Kohli.

(c) . (i) Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi. (They are assisting a number of trekking and mountaineering clubs in the country.)

(ii) Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling and

(iii) Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttar Kashi. (These Institutes run basic, advance & d adventure courses in mountaineering. Training in these courses involves trekking in mountains.

(iv) Youth Hostels Association of India, New Delhi. (They are organising National Himalayan Trekking Programmes since 1970.)

Discontentment among the Shippers at Madras Port

1576. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been much discontentment among the Shippers of South India about the lack of enough shipping space in Madras Port and also whether the major industries in South are affected due to the untimely arrival of ships carrying coal to Madras; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to improve the present unsatisfactory port facilities in Madras?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) There have been some difficulties for shippers in Southern India for securing shipping space to some overseas destinations because of non-availability of economic loads. To obviate such difficulties, action has already been initiated to form liaison machinery between shippers and shipowners in Madras Port to coordinate the requirements of shipping space and frequency of sailings. The Freight Investigation Officer of this Ministry in Madras also extends assistance to shippers in securing shipping space in case of difficulties.

(b). Adequate port factilities for export cargo or coal imports are available in the Madras Port.

छिपे जमाखोर और अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं का पता लगाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश

1577. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मूल्य वृद्धि और अभाव को रोकने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को छिपे जमाखोरों और आवश्यक वस्तुओं को छापामारी द्वारा निकालने का आदेश दिया है

(ख) यदि हां तो किन-किन राज्यों ने इन आदेशों का पालन किया है और

(ग) इसके मूल्यों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शि० शिंदे) : (क) से (ग): राज्य सरकारें विभिन्न नियंत्रण

आदेशों, जो कि खाद्यान्न के व्यापार को विनियमित करते हैं, को कारगर ढंग से लागू कर रही हैं और उन का मूल्य पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Increase in Quota of Baby Food to Kerala

1578. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a scarcity of Baby Food in Kerala;

(b) whether Kerala Government have repeatedly requested the Centre to increase the quota of Baby Food to Kerala; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Due to drop in fluid milk collection, there has been some decline in the production of Boby Food, and shortages have been reported in some parts of the country including Kerala. These have been brought to the notice of manufacturers who have been asked to take remedial action and arrange supplies wherever possible.

Utilisation of Waste Material for Manurial Purpose

1579. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) number of schemes so far taken up by the Government to utilise the vast potential of waste material for manurial purposes; and

(b) facts and broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The following 4 schemes have been in operation in all the States during the Plan periods as State Plan Schemes with the objective of utilising organic waste materials in urban and rural areas for manurial purposes:—

1. Urban Compost.
2. Rural Compost.
3. Sewage/sullage Utilisation.
4. Green manuring.

These schemes will be taken up on an expanded scale during the 5th Five Year Plan for which purpose an outlay of Rs. 9.0 crores has been provided in the State Plans. The target is to produce 350 million tonnes of rural compost and 7 5 million tonnes of urban compost a year, by the end of the 5th Plan period. Green manuring programme will also be intensified to the extent feasible It is also proposed to utilise the potential for sewage irrigation.

In addition, the following key schemes are proposed to be taken up under the Central Agricultural Sector in the 5th Plan at an outlay of Rs. 9.0 crores:

1. Setting up of 45 mechanical compost plants in cities having population of 3 lakhs and above to manufacture compost manure from city wastes.
2. 300 sewage/sullage utilisation schemes in cities/towns where such potentialities exist, which will irrigate an area of 24,000 hectares.
3. Setting up of 1,00,000 gobar gas plants in rural areas for production of gas for fuel purposes and good quality manure for agricultural production.
4. Award of prizes to local bodies and gram panchayats doing excellent compost work.

5. Organisation of demonstration-cum-training camps by the Farmers' Associations regarding production and use of organic manures.

Requirements of Fertilizers for Agricultural Production and step to check Black Marketing

1580. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have estimated the amount of various fertilizers required for agricultural production for rest of the year of 1973-74 and if so, facts thereabout;

(b) whether adequate provisions for domestic production and imports from foreign markets have been made for meeting the requirements of the period and if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether reports of black-marketing and corruption in regard to distribution of fertilizers are wide spread from all-over the country; and

(d) if so, steps taken by the Government to check such corruption and black marketing in regard to distribution of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The fertiliser requirements of the States for the year 1973-74 were assessed last year and supplies against these have already been made. The Government is now holding Zonal Conferences to assess the fertiliser requirements and to draw up supply plans for the Rabi 1974-75 season. All efforts are being made to increase domestic production of fertilisers. However because of difficult availability position of fertilisers in the world markets, there may be some gap between requirement and availability of fertilisers.

(c) Some cases of unscrupulous dealers taking advantage of the shortage of fertilisers and indulging in black-marketing, have been reported by some of the States.

(d). A number of steps have been taken by the Government to check corruption and black marketing in the distribution of fertilisers. Under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, the State Governments have been given adequate powers to apprehend and prosecute the offenders indulging in mal-practices. The Fertiliser (Control) Order has also been declared a special order under the Act to enable the State Governments to try the offenders summarily, whereby making conviction easier and quicker. The Central Government have been urging the State Governments from time to time to exercise the powers vested in them to prevent and punish mal-practices like black-marketing and adulteration.

Relief measures in West Bengal

1581. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether acute food crisis has developed in the districts of Midnapur, Bankura and Purulia in West Bengal;

(b) whether reports of mass starvation and starvation deaths have appeared in Calcutta press;

(c) whether the people of Contai and Tamluk sub-division of Midnapur who suffered devastating floods last year are worst sufferer alongwith the tribal people of other areas;

(d) whether many representations have been made to the Government for undertaking relief measures; and

(e) if so, facts about the reports of mass starvation in these areas and the steps taken by the Government to save the people from starvation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (e). Necessary information is being collected from the West Bengal Government and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

U.G.C. decision to defer implementation of new pay scales for College and University Teachers

1582. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.G.C. decided to defer implementation of the new pay scales for the College and University teachers as announced by the Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such decision?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

I.L.O. Report regarding conditions of city life of Calcutta

1583. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the report made by International Labour Organisation in regard to the miserable condition of the city life of Calcutta;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) the reaction of Government in regard to International Labour Organisation report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Import of Fertilisers to meet demand

1584. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports that "Fertiliser shortage likely to continue";

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to obtain fertiliser from the world fertiliser supplies to meet the demand of the country; and

(c) if so, the terms and conditions of the bargain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To cover the gap between the requirements of fertilisers in the country and the availability from domestic production fertilisers are being purchased, from world markets. There is, however, a shortage even in the international markets for nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers.

(c). The terms and conditions of the purchases vary from contract to contract and are determined by the market condition prevailing at the time of finalising the contract.

Delhi Administration Recruitment Rules for Appointment and Promotion of Vice Principles and Principals

1585. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration has got the recruitment rules changed

and got approved by the U.P.S.C. in respect of the appointments and Promotions for the post of Vice-Principals and Principals in the Higher Secondary Schools; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the rules approved by the U.P.S.C. would be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Consequent to the upgradation of the post of Principal to Class I, the Recruitment Rules for the post of Principal were changed and got approved by the U.P.S.C. No change in the existing Recruitment Rules for Vice-Principals has yet been made.

(b) A statement showing the changed Recruitment Rules for the post of Principal and the existing Recruitment Rules for Vice-Principal is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8121/74].

Teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes given Selection Grade on reservation basis by Delhi Administration

1586. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the cadre-wise, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Teachers given selection Grade by Delhi Administration on the basis of reservations for the above communities during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) whether no teacher belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been allowed Selection Grade by Delhi Administration, Delhi, if so the reasons therefor when it was stated in reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3959 on 21st March, 1973 "Taking into account the orders of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as may be applicable to the Selection Grade posts concerned"?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Under the existing orders, there is no provision for reservation in Selection Grade posts for teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The matter is, however, under consideration of Government.

Preference for allotment of DDA flats

1587. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been registered with the D.D.A. for allotment of a flat under the LIG/MIG Scheme for more than three years and have not been successful in the draw of lots for the allotment of flats;

(b) how far the purpose of the scheme for solving the housing problem can be achieved in Delhi when persons are merely to depend on the draw of lots irrespective of the fact that they have been registered with the D.D.A. for long periods; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to give preference to such persons for allotment of flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) 670 in the Low Income Group and 1015 in the Middle Income Group.

(b) Allotment by draw of lots is considered to be a fair method of

allotment. Some of the persons registered earlier preferred to wait for flats in the areas of their choice rather than accept allotment in other areas, where flats were available.

(c) No, Sir.

Policy to Finance Housing Schemes for Low Income Groups

1588. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy under consideration of the Government to finance housing schemes for low income groups in view of the high cost of building materials; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Low Income Group Housing Scheme, Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weakers Sections of Community and almost all other social housing schemes introduced by this Ministry are in the State Sector. Central Financial Assistance for all State Sector programmes, including Housing Scheme for lower income groups, is released by the Ministry of Finance to the State Governments in the shape of Block Loans and 'Block Grants'. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State Sector Schemes, including Housing, according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to finance the housing schemes for lower income groups which are in the State Sector, separately, as a result of the high cost of building materials.

Funds for development of Rajasthan Desert during Fifth Plan

1589. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the funds tentatively allocated for the development of Rajasthan Desert during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): There is no Central Sector Scheme for the Development of Desert Areas in the Fifth Plan. However, a Scheme entitled Drought Prone Areas Programme will be implemented in selected districts of thirteen States, including Rajasthan, in the Fifth Plan.

Out of 10 districts covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme in Rajasthan, 8 districts namely Jodhpur, Nagaur, Bikaner, Pali, Churu, Jalore, Jaislamer, Barmer have been categorised as desert districts. A total allocation of Rs. 48 crores is expected to be provided for these desert districts by the Centre and the State on the principle of matching contribution during the Fifth Plan.

Committee to review functioning of U.G.C.

1590. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a committee to review the functioning of the University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the membership of the Committee and the time by which the Committee is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The Government have appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. V. S. Jha, formerly Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University and a member of the Education Commission (1964—66) to review the functioning of the University Grants Commission, with particular reference to coordination and determination of standards of higher education and make recommendations as to measures conducive to more effective discharge of its responsibilities. The other members of the Committee are Dr. R. C. Mehrotra, Professor of Chemistry, Rajasthan University and Dr. Bhabatosh Datta, formerly Education Secretary, Government of West Bengal. The Committee is expected to finalise its report within a period of six months, after it starts functioning.

Request from States for release of paper for text books

1591. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests for release of paper suitable for text books have been received by the Central Government from other State Governments as in the case of U.P.; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the instance of the Central Government the paper Industry have allotted 12191 tonnes of paper for text books to various State Governments other than U.P.

Development of border roads in Rajasthan

1592. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for the districts situated on the border of Rajasthan State under the 'Border Roads Programme' during the last three years and the expenditure incurred on this Scheme;

(b) the districts in Rajasthan where the expenditure has been incurred for development of Border Roads;

(c) total of such road mileage in Rajasthan constructed during the last three years; and

(d) whether a lion's share of the allocated fund under the Scheme, has lapsed and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The Government of India are mainly concerned with National Highways which are a Central subject. The entire expenditure on their development and maintenance is met by the Government of India. Central financial assistance by way of loan is given for some selected Roads/Bridges of inter-State or economic importance. Further money is also provided as grant-in-aid for some special roads under some other schemes. The Hon'ble member is perhaps referring to the special roads. The table below

indicates the amount allotted and that actually spent on the special roads in Rajasthan during the last three years:—

	Amount sanctioned for development and construction	Actual expenditure on development & construction	Actual expenditure on Maintenance & Repairs
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1971-72	156·13	170·45	34·12
1972-73	16·97	29·42	10·00
1973-74	37·27	3·43*	46·18

*upto January 1974.

The funds allotted during a year to the State Governments for special Roads do not lapse in the event of less expenditure having been incurred during that year. The unutilised balance is available to them for expenditure during subsequent years. The amount is sanctioned keeping in view the requirements of the State as a whole and not District-wise.

Inclusion of History of Indian Freedom Movement as compulsory subject in Schools and Colleges

1593. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Students Union of India has demanded that the history of Indian Freedom Movement should be included as a compulsory subject in the curriculam of Schools and Colleges all over India; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to persuade the State Governments to take necessary steps in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being examined.

Construction of the super tanker berth at Cochin Port

1594. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a final decision regarding construction of the super tanker berth at Cochin Port; and

(b) if so, the final proposals and steps taken in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of sports schools in Kerala

1595. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a final decision on the request of the Government of Kerala for setting up of sports schools in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The scheme for setting up of Sports Schools is yet to be finalised in accordance with allocation proposed for the Vth Plan. The question of their location would be decided in the context of the scheme as finalised.

Purchase of vessels from Poland, Italy and Mexico

1596. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently decided to purchase vessels from Poland, Italy and a private yard in Mexico;

(b) whether even though the terms offered including the price by the Poles and Italians are decidedly more attractive than the Mexican offer, Government have decided to import 10 Mexican vessels;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the allegation that the specifications have been tailored to suit Mexican firm; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Merchant ships are acquired from abroad by shipping companies in the private and public sectors after obtaining approval from the Government. Mogul Line has placed order with a Polish shipyard for one bulk carrier of 55,000 DWT at a price of Rs. 10.30 crores. No Indian shipping company has placed order for ships either with Italy or Mexico.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Scheme for providing financial help to talented rural children

1597. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special scheme has been launched to identify talented rural children for providing them with financial help for the pursuit of higher secondary education;

(b) if so, what is the mode of selection;

(c) how many children have been selected during 1973-74, State-wise; and

(d) what is the quantum of financial help?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes Sir. A scheme known as "National scholarships at the Secondary Stage for Talented Children from Rural Areas" was introduced in 1971-72 under which 10,000 scholarships are awarded for the talented children from rural areas.

(b) The selection is made on the basis of an examination conducted for the purpose by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and two best students in each Community Development Block are awarded the scholarship.

(c) The available information is given in the statement enclosed.

(d) The quantum of financial help is as follows:

(A) *For scholars studying in selected schools*

(i) For scholars residingin a Hostel or approved Boarding House.	Rs. 1000/-per annum @Rs. 100/-in ten instalments)
(ii) For day scholars	Rs. 100/- per annum (@Rs. 50/-in ten instalments)

(B) *For scholars studying in schools of their own choice.*

(i) scholars who attend the schools of their own choice where tuti on fee is levied	Rs. 250/-per annum
(ii) Scholars who attend the schools of their own choice where no tuition fee is levied	Rs. 150 - per annum.

Payable in two equal instalments first in the beginning of the school year and the second in the latter half of the year.

STATEMENT

Name of the State/Union Territory	No of scholars selected/ to be selected during 1973-74.
1. Andhara pradash . .	648
2. Bihar	1174
3. Gujarat . . .	348
4. Punjab . . .	450
5. Haryana . . .	178
6. Kerala . . .	288
7. Madhya Pradesh . .	772
8. Maharasthra . . .	690
9. Tamil Nadu . .	518
10. Mysore . . .	700
11. Orissa	628
12. Rajasthan . . .	394
13. Uttar Pradesh . .	721
14. Nagaland . . .	42
15. Meghalaya . . .	21
16. Himachal Pradesh .	112
17. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	10
18. Chandigarh . . .	1
19. Dadra & Nagar Heveli .	10
20. Delhi	10
21. Pondicherry . . .	6

Survey of Tribal Education

1598 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey of Tribal Education is proposed to be undertaken by the Ministry;

(b) if so, whether the survey will be comprehensive covering all aspects of tribal education; and

(c) when the survey will be undertaken and when it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). No separate survey of Tribal Education is contemplated. The Third All India Educational Survey already undertaken by the N.C.E.R.T. includes aspects of Tribal Education also. The survey is likely to be completed by March, 1975.

Location of Major Fishing Harbours in Maharashtra

1599. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the location of major fishing harbours in Maharashtra;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay;

(c) which harbours are being considered for this project; and

(d) the present general outline of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No firm decision has yet been taken regarding the location of a major fishing harbour in Maharashtra.

(b) to (d). A deep sea fishing harbour was originally sanctioned for construction at Sessoon Dock, Bombay, at an estimated cost of Rs. 474.06 lakhs in August 1969. However, when quotations for the construction of the marine component of the harbour works were received, it became evident that the total cost would be of the order of Rs. 15 crores. In view of the escalation of cost and the limited funds provided for the construction of fishing harbours at Major Ports, it was decided to undertake construction of limited works at Sassoon Dock (Bombay) at a cost of Rs. 5.5 crores. In the meantime the State Government showed preference to Agardanda on the Rajpuri Creek and it was later decided at a meeting held in the Planning Commission on 3rd July 1974 to have the whole question reexamined.

Break-water wall in Ratnagiri Harbour

1600. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the length of break-water wall in the Ratnagiri harbour;

(b) if so, what is it, if not, why is it delayed;

(c) what amount of loan is demanded by the Government of Maharashtra for this break-water wall;

(d) how much of it is given by the Central Government and how much is proposed to be given; and

(e) what are the reasons for not giving the full amount of the loan demanded by the Government of Maharashtra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). The extension of the break-water beyond 1,500 ft. is considered a new scheme. Maharashtra Government have sought a further loan assistance of Rs. 100 lakhs for the extension of the break-water. The provision in the draft Fifth Plan for Centrally Sponsored Minor Ports Scheme however is limited only to spill over schemes and no outlay has been provided for new schemes. Further development of Ratnagiri will have to be provided for by the State Government as part of the State Plan.

Increase in passenger fare on Konkan Coast by Moghul Lines

1601. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) on how many occasions and to what extent was passenger fare on the Konkan coast increased since the Moghul Lines took over passenger traffic on the Konkan coast;

(b) whether there was any increase in the cargo fare during this time; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Since the taking over of the Konkan Passenger Service by Mogul Line in November 1973, passenger fares for all classes of accommodation were increased twice—on 14th November, 1973 and on 8th April, 1974—by a total of 40 per cent over the previous level.

(b) and (c). Except some parcels and luggage, no other cargo is carried by Konkan passenger vessels. The rates for parcels and luggage have also been increased by the same extent as passenger fares.

ट्रैक्टरों/बैलों द्वारा जोते जाने वाली कृषि योग्य भूमि

1802. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश की कुल कृषि योग्य भूमि का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?

(ख) इस भूमि का कितना भाग ट्रैक्टरों द्वारा जोता जाता है और कितना बैलों द्वारा ;

(ग) क्या कृषि भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा निश्चित करने का ट्रैक्टरों के मूल्य पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) देश में कुल कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र 1808 लाख हैक्टर है। इस में 1412 लाख हैक्टर निवल बुवाई क्षेत्र, 202 लाख हैक्टर परती भूमि 43 लाख हैक्टर तरह-तरह के बृक्षों की फसलों के और उपजों के अन्तर्गत (यह बुवाई की निवल क्षेत्र में शामिल नहीं है) तथा 151 लाख हैक्टर कृषि योग्य बेकार भूमि शामिल है। ये आंकड़े वर्ष 1970–71 के भूमि उपयोग संबंधी हैं।

(ख) से (घ): अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है, और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

आवास और गन्दी बस्ती सुधार कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के बारे में केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी

1803. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या राज्यों के निर्माण और आवास मंत्रियों ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि पांचवी योजना में न्यूनतम आवास आवश्यकता और गन्दी बस्ती सुधार कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र को सम्भालनी चाहिए ,

(ख) इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मकानों के निर्माण के लिए सहायता देने की क्या प्रक्रिया होगी ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : क और ख 31 मई से 2 जून, 1974 तक मद्रास में हुए आवास तथा नगरी विकास के राज्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन ने सिफारिश की है कि (i) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास स्थल की योजना (ii) गन्दी बस्ती

क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त रकम सुधार सम्बन्धी योजना, पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी पूर्ववत केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में ही रहनी चाहिये और इस के लिए शतप्रतिशत अनुदान सहायता दी जाए। इस सिफारिश पर अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

(ग) ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम जिस में ग्रामीण आवास की व्यवस्था है राज्य क्षेत्र में हैं। सभी राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिये जिस में ग्रामीण आवास भी शामिल है, राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा "समेकित ऋणों" और "सनोकत अनुदानों" के रूप में दी जाती है। राज्य सरकारें अपनी आवश्यकताओं तथा प्राथमिकताओं को तय करके उनके अनुसार विभिन्न राज्य क्षेत्र योजनाओं के लिए जिसमें ग्रामीण आवास शामिल है, निधियां निर्धारित करने में स्वतंत्र है। जहां तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास स्थल देने की योजना का संबंध है, लाभभोगियों से यह आशा की जाती है कि जो स्थल उन्हें आवंटित किये हैं उन पर वे अपने साधनों से या राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्य अधिकरणों द्वारा दी गयी सहायता से मकानों/झोंपड़ियों का निर्माण करें।

Proposal received from Maharashtra for controlling Air Pollution

1604. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for controlling air pollution with legal restrictions imposed through enactment of a Central Law; and

(b) if so, when such proposal was received and the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Works and Housing has not received any proposal from the Maharashtra Government for making legislation to control air pollution. However, this Ministry is taking action to enact legislation to control air pollution.

Restriction on opening of new long-distance bus routes in States

1605. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the State Governments to stop opening new long-distance bus routes and to restrict the existing ones as well as the number of buses on feeder roads, with a view to effecting economy in fuel consumption;

(b) if so, whether in doing so Government have taken into consideration the fact that with the increase in the price of petrol and oil-products it has gone beyond the reach of the common man to maintain their own vehicles, and the consequent increase in pressure on public transport; and

(c) what precautions have been taken to ensure that adequate transport arrangements are made available, in view of the increased pressure on the public transport?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) and (c). There has been pressure on public transport mainly in metropolitan cities following the shift from 'personalised' transport, in the wake of rise in price of petrol and curbs on its consumption. Special financial assistance is proposed to be given to

Transport Undertakings in metropolitan cities for implementation of short-term proposals for strengthening and improvement of bus services which are expected to give quick benefits.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की कालोनियों में नालियों और सड़कों का निर्माण

1606. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली शाहदरा क्षेत्र की मौजपुर कालोनी की गली चेतराम में नालियों और सड़कों के निर्माण का जो क्षेत्र दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रारम्भ किया गया था, उसे अब बन्द कर दिया गया है,

(ख) यदि हां तो उसके क्या कारण है, और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने चेतराम गली मे कोई निर्माण कार्य नही किया। यह गली मौजपुर गाव के अन्तर्गत नही है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नही उठता।

DDA Sub-Committee report regarding release of building activity in Dilshad Garden Extension I, Colony

1607 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6610 on the 15th April, 1974 and state:

(a) whether the Sub-Committee of the Delhi Development Authority has since submitted its report regarding release of Building Activity in the Dilshad Garden Extension-I, Colony;

(b) if so, the findings of the Sub-Committee and the action Government propose to take in the matter, and

(c) the area of the said colony acquired for plan requirement, the compensation paid so far and the balance of amount under dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) No land has so far been acquired in Dilshad Garden Extension I Colony, though a certain area of this colony has been notified under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act

Purchase of Helicopter by North Eastern Hill University

1608 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vice-Chancellor of the North-Eastern Hill University was reported to have said that the University proposed to buy a 4 seater helicopter;

(b) whether the Vice-Chancellor made the statement after obtaining a clearance from him with regard to the expenditure that will be involved; and

(c) the cost of the proposed helicopter and the financial allocation to the North-Eastern Hill University for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The Vice-Chancellor, North-Eastern Hill University has denied having

made the statement, attributed to him, to the effect that the University proposed to buy a helicopter,

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Prohibition in States

1609. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the States where prohibition was imposed after Independence;

(b) what efforts Government have made, particularly in the Adivasi area of Madhya Pradesh, for the implementation of its policy and for the introduction of gradual prohibition; and

(c) the number and names of the States where prohibition has again been scrapped?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM):

(a)

Fully	*Partially*
1. Tamil Nadu	1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Gujarat	2. Assam
3. Maharashtra	3. Haryana
	4. Kerala
	5 Karnataka
	6. Rajasthan
	7. Uttar Pradesh

(b) The State Governments have been requested to adopt the following main measures:

(i) Prevent liquor shops being located near places of worship, educational institutions, highways, mills and factories, etc.

(ii) Imposition of a ban on commercial advertisements for promotion of sale of liquor.

(iii) Imposition of special restrictions on consumption of alcohol by young persons below the age of 21 years.

(iv) Introduction of dry days and restriction on hours of business.

(v) Imposition of general restrictions on public drinking.

(vi) Setting up of State level prohibition Advisory Committees and setting up a portion of excise revenue for educative propaganda to promote temperance work.

Besides, the imposition of more stringent restrictions on consumption of alcohol by drivers of motor vehicles pilots and operational staff of the railways in under examination by the Ministries concerned.

The adoption of a special prohibition policy for tribal areas-which will include the Adivasi area of Madhya Pradesh—is under the consideration of Government

(c) Seven. viz.,

(1) Tamil Nadu.

(2) Maharashtra.

(3) Kerala.

(4) Karnataka.

(5) Andhra Pradesh.

(6) Haryana.

(7) Assam.

Central aid for deep tube wells and its utilisation

1610 SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have granted financial assistance to various State for deep tube wells;

(b) if so, the amount granted to various States during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government have made any enquiry into the utilisation of the amount by the State Governments with particular reference to the State Tube Well Corporation of Madhya Pradesh and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Under Emergency Agriculture Production Programme initiated in 1972-73 to meet the drought situation that affected large parts of our country during that year, financial asistance in the form of loan was granted to States for deep tube wells.

(b) The amount granted for deep tube wells during 1972-73 included Rs. 791 lakhs for Bihar, Rs. 172 lakhs for Haryana, Rs. 125 lakhs for Punjab, Rs. 836 lakhs for U.P. and Rs. 300 lakhs for West Bengal. No special assistance for deep tube wells was granted during the year 1970-71 or 1971-72.

(c) Yes, Sir. According to the information received from the State Governments, the Central assistance extended for deep tube wells was fully utilised in all the States. Since no amount was granted for deep tube-wells programme under E.A.P.P. to Madhya Pradesh during 1972-73, the question of an enquiry into the utilisation of the amount by the State Tube well Corporation does not arise.

गेहूं, चावल और चीनी के कुल उत्पादन में से खुले बाजार में बिकने वाले सामान की प्रतिशतता

1611. श्री धन शाह प्रधान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गेहूं, चावल और चीनी के कुल उत्पादन पर कितना प्रतिशत खुले बाजार में बिकता है ।

(ख) क्या इसमें और कमी करने का और अधिग्रहण की मात्रा बढ़ाने का विचार है, ; और

(ग) वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए सरकार का इस बारे में क्या उपाय करने का विचार है और इस बारे में भावी नीति क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शि० शिंदे) :

(क) से (ग)। उत्पादन, खपत और मूल्यों के स्तर पर निर्भर करते हुए प्रत्येक राज्य में और प्रत्येक वर्ष खाद्यान्नों का बिकाऊ अधिशेष भिन्न भिन्न होता है । औसतन, गेहूं का बिकाऊ अधिशेष उत्पादन के 31 प्रतिशत के आस-पास रखा जा सकता है । चावल के मामले में बिकाऊ अधिशेष औसतन उत्पादन के 23 प्रतिशत के आस पास रखा जा सकता है । चीनी के मामले में उत्पादन की 30 प्रतिशत चीनी लेवी मुक्त चीनी के रूप में खुले बाजार में बेची जाती है । कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्नों की उपलब्धता सुधारने के लिए सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए बाजार से खाद्यान्नों की अधिप्राप्ति करनी जरूरी समझी जाती है । खुली बिक्री की चीनी के कोटे में कटौती करने का फिलहाल कोई विचार नहीं है ।

शराब के नशीले तथा हानिकारक प्रभाव के बारे में जांच-पड़ताल

1612. श्री धन शाह प्रधान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा पिछले तीन अथवा चार महीनों के दौरान बिकने वाली शराब में नशीली और हानिकारक प्रभाव के बारे में कोई जांच अथवा सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके विरुद्ध क्या है; और

(ग) इसे रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय और संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताल) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Rent of Government quarters in occupation of retired Government servants

1613. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government servants authorised to occupy for long periods after retirement, the Government quarters allotted to them during their employment;

(b) Ministry-wise and category-wise total number of each of such ex-Government employees still in occupation of Government quarters;

(c) the maximum period and average period for which they have been in unauthorised occupation and how many have been evicted during this year; and

(d) what steps have Government been taking to evict such unauthorised occupation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) According to the provisions contained in the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963, a Government servant, on retirement, can retain the general pool accommodation in his occupation for a period of two months. Those, who are granted leave preparatory to retirement or refused leave under F.R. 86, can retain their general pool accommodation for the full period of leave on full average pay subject to a maximum of four months inclusive of the period permissible after retirement. This concession is admissible on payment of licence fee at normal rate. In special cases, the Director of Estates may allow retention, on payment of enhanced licence fee for a period not exceeding six months beyond the concessional period mentioned above. This concession has been allowed to retired Government servants in 108 cases.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) Unauthorised occupants of Government accommodation are being dealt with under the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 and rules framed thereunder.

Facilities to Press Correspondents re: Government Flats

1614. SHRI MD. JAMILUR-RAHMAN:

SHRI NAGESHWAR DWIVEDI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of facilities in respect of renting of Government flats at concessional rates which are granted to Press Correspondents accredited to the Parliament and Press Information Bureau; and

(b) the names of all such Press Correspondents along with the magazines and/or newspapers in which they are employed who have been allotted Government accommodation at concessional rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) A separate Pool of residential accommodation has been created for allotment to Press Correspondents accredited to the Press Information Bureau and Parliament Besides, a few Press Correspondents have also been allotted accommodation from the general pool.

(b) As per statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-8122/74]

Allotment of Government accommodation to non-officials

1615 SHRI R P YADAV Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the names of non-officials to whom Government accommodation in Delhi has been allotted in the prescribed minimum concessional rent and the grounds for the allotment of such accommodation to each of them,

(b) the date of its allotment the monthly rent charged from each of them, the present address of the quarters under their occupation and the arrears of rent against them and since how long,

(c) do the grounds for allotment of accommodation, which prevailed at time of allotment still continue in respect of all of them, and

(d) whether the financial condition of each of them has materially improved since the allotment of the Government quarters to them so as to qualify the Government to seek non-official accommodation elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT-8123/74] The allotments were made on grounds of their being Press Correspondents, Eminent Artists, Social Workers, Political Sufferers, Freedom Fighters etc

(c) and (d) No change in the grounds on which allotments were made or in the financial condition of the allottees has come to Government's notice.

Meeting of Department Promotion Committee of Advisory Officers

1616 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO SHRI KUMAR MAJHI

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Departmental Promotion Committee of Advisory Officers in his Ministry has not met since 1961,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and

(c) when it is likely to have its next meeting?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) to (c) No Sir The Departmental Promotion Committees for the promotions/confirmations of the different grades of Advisory Officers both on the General side and on the Technical side have met from time to time since 1961

However a meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee (Junior) for purposes of promotion to the grade of Assistant Education Officers on the general side could not be held after 1961 as the relevant seniority lists were being re-framed consequent on the merger of the Ministries of Education & SR&CA, and the separation of the Statistical Cadre, and the recruitment rules were also being revised in order to provide for greater promotional opportunities for the officers concerned This having being done, the DPC has already met in May, 1974 and action is in progress to finalise its recommendations

Konkan Coast Passenger Steamer Service run by "Moghul Lines"

1617. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Konkan Coast Passenger Steamer Service run by "Moghul Lines" is incurring heavy losses;

(b) if so, whether Moghul Lines will undertake adequate cargo-service to eliminate the losses on the passenger service; and

(c) in the event of introducing the cargo service, will the exorbitant passenger service fares be reduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Lack of adequate cargo movement and absence of alongside berthing facilities at most of the Konkan Ports make introduction of cargo services uneconomical.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in the Konkan Passenger Steamer Service fares

1618. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increase in the Konkan Passenger Steamer service fares is far beyond what was announced through the notification of the Government on the 14th November, 1973; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to bring down the fares?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. The Konkan Passenger Steamer service fare was increased by an aggregate of 40 per cent only through Government Notification dated 8-4-1974, issued in supersession of the Notification dated 14-11-1973, stipulating an increase of 30 per cent over the fare prevailing before the take over by Government.

(b) Even with the existing fare, the Mogul Line is incurring loses. So the question of bringing down the fares does not arise.

Central loan to States for purchase of Seeds

1619. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned loans to the States for purchase of seeds during 1972, 1973 and 1974; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes.

(b) The assistance for seed is limited to 50 per cent of the value of seeds the State Governments distribute to cultivations. The loan is repayable by the State Governments at the end of six months from the date of drawal, as seed sctocks procured are distributed within the season itself. Short-term loan of Rs. 15.56 crore has been sanctioned for seeds to various State Governments during 1971-72, out of the total loan amount of Rs. 75 crore for the three inputs taken together. During 1972-73, 1973-74 such loans were issued for all the three inputs together and total loans of Rs. 100 crore and Rs. 54 crore, respectively were sanctioned during these two years. During 1974-75 (1st April, 1974 to 31st July, 1974) loans amounting to Rs. 4.38 crore have been sanctioned for seeds out of total short-term loans of Rs. 12.14 crore sanctioned during this period.

Opening of Central School at Kangerbagh (Patna)

1620. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to open a Central School at Kangerbagh in the District of Patna recently; and

(b) whether Government propose to construct the proposed Central School building at Rajendranagar which is centrally located at Patna instead of Kangerbagh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) at Anisabad (Patna) is proposed to be shifted to Kangerbagh, where a piece of 7 acres of land has been allotted free of cost by the Government of Bihar Pending construction of building and provision of other physical facilities at Kangerbagh a branch of the Vidyalaya with Classes I to III has been started in a rented building in Kangerbagh from 1st August 1974. The main Vidyalaya at Anisabad is likely to continue till the construction of the permanent building at Kangerbagh is completed.

(b) There is no proposal to construct a School building at Rajendranagar as no land has been offered by the Government of Bihar at Rajendranagar.

'ए' 'बी' तथा 'सी' श्रेणी के नगरों में निर्मित भवनों के मामले में आदिवासियों को रियायत

1621. **श्री बनशाह प्रधान :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'ए' 'बी' तथा 'सी' श्रेणी के नगरों में सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये भवनों के मामले में उसमें रह रहे आदिवासियों को कोई रियायत दी जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) अब तक कितने आदिवासियों को मकान दिये गये हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग, तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता : (क) से (ग) . निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय द्वारा आरम्भ की गई सभी सामाजिक आवास योजनाएं जाति, धर्म, अथवा समुदाय का ध्यान रखे बिना सभी लोगों के लाभहेतु हैं, जिनमें आदिवासी तथा अन्य पिछडे वर्गों के लोग भी शामिल है। इस मंत्रालय द्वारा उन आदिवासियो की संख्या के बारे मे पृथक् ब्योरा नही रखा जाता है जिन्हें विभिन्न सामाजिक आवास योजनाओ के अधीन मकान उपलब्ध किये जा चुके हों।

दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली मे सामान्य पूल वास के टाईप-I तथा टाइप –II के 10 प्रतिशत क्वार्टर, अनुसूचित जातियो तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियो को आवंटन हेतु आरक्षित रखे जाते हैं। बम्बई, कलकत्ता, नागपुर तथा चण्डीगढ़ में सामान्य पूल वास के इन क्वार्टरो का 5 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए भी आरक्षित रखा जाता है। दिल्ली तथा अन्य स्थानों में इन जातियों को सामान्य पूल वास से अलाट किए गये मकानों की संख्या 683 है।

दिल्ली में राशन कार्डधारियों को सप्लाई किये जाने वाले चीनी के कोटे में कमी

1622. **श्री बनशाह प्रधान :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली मे लोगो को राशन कार्ड पर मिलने वाले चीनी के कोटे मे पुन कटोती करने का है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन का 800 ग्रामप्रति व्यक्ति प्रति माह चीनी वितरण करने की मौजूदा माला जो कि 16 जुलाई 1974 से लागू है मे कमी करने का कोई विचार नही है ।

बच्चों के बारे में राष्ट्रीय नीति संकल्प का स्वीकार किया जाना

1624. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बच्चो के बारे मे राष्ट्रीय नीति सकल्प स्वीकार करने के लिए प्रयास किये गये हैं ,

(ख) क्या प्रधान मंत्री की अध्यक्षता मे एक राष्ट्रीय बाल बोर्ड बनाने का उपबन्ध किया गया है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय और संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) से (ग) एक राष्ट्रीय नीति संकल्प पर सरकार विचार कर रही है । शीघ्र ही निर्णय लिए जाने की आशा है ।

मानसिक रूप से अविकसित व्यक्तियो के लिये वर्कशाप स्थापित किया जाना

1625. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मानसिक रूप से अविकसित व्यक्तियो के लिए एक नई वर्कशाप स्थापित की गई है और

(ख) यदि हा तो कब और कहा पर स्थित है और उनको शिक्षा देने के तरीके क्या हैं और क्या इसके विस्तार की कोई योजना है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय और संस्कृति विभाग मे उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) और (ख) जी हा । लकडी के काम और लेखन सामग्री के निर्माण का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये नवम्बर 1973 में मानसिक रूप से अविकसित बच्चो के लिए माडल स्कूल लाजपत नगर नई दिल्ली के भाग के रूप से एक वर्कशाप की स्थापना की गई थी । शीघ्र ही कपडा बुनाई का प्रशिक्षण शुरू करने का भी प्रस्ताव है ।

धौलपुर के निकट चम्बल पर पुल

1626. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय:** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या धौलपुर (बम्बई-आगरा रोड पर) के निकट चम्बल पर पुल गत दो वर्षों से टूटा पडा है ,

(ख) क्या इससे यातायात में बहुत कठिनाई होती है; और

(ग) यदि हा तो इस पुल का पुन-निर्माण कब तक हो जायेगा ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) :

(क) चूकि चम्बल पुल के एक भाग में कुछ क्षति देखी गई इसलिए उसे 24 फरवरी 1973 से सब प्रकार के यातायात के लिए बन्द कर दिया गया। परन्तु पुल का एक भाग वस्तुत: अप्रैल 1973 को गिरा।

(ख) 24 फरवरी 1973 से यातायात निम्नलिखित मार्गों को मोड़ दिया गया :—

(1) धुन्दोर-कोटा-जयपुर—दिल्ली

(2) शिवपुरी—कोटा—जयपुर-दिल्ली।

(3) शिवपुरी-झांसी—काल्पी—मोगनीपुर और फिर आगरा के पश्चिम में या कानपुर के पूर्व में।

(4) इस सड़क पर इटावा के निकट चम्बल पर पीपे का पुल की सीमित क्षमता के कारण कम यातायात के लिए ग्वालियर-भिंड-इटावा जो कि 5 टन से अधिक न हो।

राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्यप्रदेश सरकारों से कहा गया कि वे वैकल्पिक मार्गों से गुजरने के लिये सड़क प्रायोक्ताओं को सभी उचित सुविधा में, विशेषकर यह सुविधा प्रदान करें कि उनके लिये अतिरिक्त कर न देना पड़े और या दूसरे मार्गों पर चलने के लिये परमिट प्राप्त करना न पड़े। संबधित राज्य सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभागो से यह भी कहा गया कि व उपयुक्त स्थानो पर उचित सूचना पट्ट लगाये, जिन पर पुल के बन्द होने के बारे में यातायात को सावधान किया गया हो और यातायात को दूसरे मार्गों से जाने का निर्देश दिया गया हो।

चम्बल पुल के निकट यातायात की सुगमता के लिये, निम्नलिखित प्रबन्ध किये गये है .—

(1) सूखे मौसम मे एक अस्थायी पीपे का पुल बना दिया जाता है जोकि कारों, जीपा, खाली ट्रकों और बसों जैसी हल्की गाडियो के आने जाने को सुगम बनाता है। परन्तु पीपे का पुल बरसात में गिरा दिया जाता है।

(2) पीपे पुल के अतिरिक्त एक फेरी सेवा भी उपलब्ध है जिसमें 7 मारवोट और 3 आर० पी० एल० बजरे हैं। नदी में बाढ़ आने के समय के सिवाय वर्ष भर फेरी सेवा उपलब्ध है। जब कि आर० पी० एल० बजरे लदे ट्रकों का मारवाट हल्की गाडियों

का और आंशिक रूप से लदे ट्रकों को ढो सकते हैं।

उपर्युक्त प्रबन्ध से निम्नलिखित सुरक्षित यातायात क्षमता धौलपुर पुल पर उपलब्ध है :—

(क) कारों, जीपों, आदि जैसी हल्की गाड़ियों की संख्या जो कि प्रतिदिन 7 मारवोटों द्वारा वहन की जा सकती है—570 नं०।

(ख) लद ट्रकों की संख्या जोकि प्रतिदिन 3 आर० पी० एल० बजरी द्वारा वहन किये जा सकते हैं :— 300 नं०।

उपर्युक्त क्षमता में पीपे के पुल की सुविधा शामिल नहीं है जो कि सूखे मौसम में उपलब्ध है। फेरी सेवा बढ़ाने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। उपर्युक्त सुविधाओं के लिये प्रयोक्ताओं से कोई उपकर नहीं लिया जाता।

(ग) पुल गिरने के कारणों की जांच करने और पुल के पुनर्निर्माण के लिये सुझाव देने हेतु बनाई गई समिति की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट 31 मई, 1974 को प्राप्त हुई। इस रिपोर्ट की विस्तृत जांच की जा रही है और क्षतिग्रस्त पुल के पुनर्निर्माण के लिये समिति द्वारा अनुशंसित विकल्पों के टैंडर मांगने हेतु सभी संबंधित दस्तावेज तैयार करने हेतु साथ साथ उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। टैंडरों की प्राप्ति और उन पर फैसला करने के बाद पुनर्निर्माण कार्य चालू किया जायेगा जिसमें तीन वर्ष लगने की संभावना है। परन्तु यदि नया पुल आवश्यक समझा गया तो अपने पहुंच मार्गों सहित, इसके निर्माण में लगभग पांच वर्ष लग जायेंगे।

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 785 and 786 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1974, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8115/74].

INTERIM REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): On behalf of Shri Annasahib P. Shinde,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Interim Reports (Hindi version) of the National Commission on Agriculture on:—

(1) Production Forestry, Man-made forests.

(2) The Organisation and Functions of the Commodity Development Councils and Directorates.

(3) Milk Production through Small Farmers, Marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

(4) Establishment of Meteorological Division in Agricultural Universities.

(5) Soil Survey and Soil Map of India.

(6) Potato Seed.

(7) Modernishing irrigation systems and integrated development of Command areas.

(8) Whole village development programme.

(9) House sites for landless agricultural labourers. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-8116/74].

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह नेशनल कमीशन आन एग्रीकल्चर सरकार के 29 अगस्त, 1970 के प्रस्ताव के अधीन बनाया गया है, यानी इसको बने तकरीबन चार साल पूरे हो गये है। सरकार के प्रस्ताव के अनुच्छेद 7 में कहा गया था

"It is in this background that the Government of India have taken the decision to set up a National Commission to enquire into the progress, problems and potential of the Indian agriculture

In status as well as in the assignment given to it, the Commission will be of the highest level and the Government of India are confident that its report and recommendations would have a far-reaching and historic impact on the development of Indian agriculture in all its aspects"

MR SPEAKER Please tell me the date

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कमीशन 29 अगस्त, 1970 के सरकारी प्रस्ताव के अधीन बना। उसके अनुच्छेद 10 मे कहा गया है

"The commission will make its recommendations as soon as practicable and, in any case, within a period of two years"

कल्पना यह थी कि दो साल से भी कम समय लगेगा, लेकिन किसी भी हालत मे दो साल से अधिक बिल्कुल नही लगना चाहिए। लेकिन इस कमीशन को बने तकरीबन चार साल हो रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या यह परमानेन्ट कमीशन बनाया गया है। इसमें तीन फुलटाइम सदस्य रखे गये थे और सरकार ने यह भी कहा था कि बाद मे और फुल-टाइम सदस्य जोड दिये जायेंगे, और 11 आंशिक समय देने वाले सदस्य थे। एक ओर तो यह सरकार मजदूरो की तनख्वाह और बोनस आदि मे कटौती करके उनको कीज कर रही है, और दूसरी ओर जितने भी विधेयक आ रहे है, उन मे पैसा बर्बाद करने के अलावा मैं कुछ भी नही देख रहा हू। अभी एक फिल्म सेंसर वाला बिल आया था, जिसके अनुसार पाच नये फुल-टाइम मेम्बर्स नियुक्त किये जाने वाले है।

इस मंत्रालय मे अब नये मंत्री आए हैं। क्या वह इस बात का खुलासा करेंगे कि कमीशन को अपना काम पूरा करने के लिए चार साल भी पर्याप्त नही हैं, और यह कमीशन और कितने साल चलने वाला है? अभी तत्काल इसका जवाब देने की जरूरत नहा है। मंत्री महोदय बाद मे जानकारी इकट्ठा कर के दे सकते हैं। मै यह जानना चाहता हू कि इस कमीशन पर अभी तक कितना पैसा खर्च हो चुका है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि कमीशन को इस बार मे कोई आदेश देना चाहिए।

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) No doubt it has taken four years but I am sure that the hon Members would realise the immensity of the job and the magnitude of the work in analysing not only cereal production but going into the entire gamut of agricultural and allied activities They have submitted 23 or 24 interim reports, it is not as if they have been sleeping over it We have just now further extended the Commission's life by 10 months That is to say, it will be till 30th June next year And I might assure the House that the work of the Commission will be completed by that time.

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी तक कितना खर्चा हुआ है ? फुल-टाइम मेम्बर्स कितने हैं ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I thought you mentioned all the three. I don't know whether there has been any increase. If the hon. Member is interested I shall try to find out and let him know.

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked for the total budget spent on it.

Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF AND AUDIT REPORT ON MADRAS PORT TRUST FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1972-73 and the Audit Report thereon (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8117/74].

(2) (i) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Medicines, Medical Stores and Appliances) Amendment Rules 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1384 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November 1972 and corrigendum there to published in Notification No. G.S.R. 488 in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1974 under sub-section (3) of section 455 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8118/74].

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SUSPENSION OF SOME AIR-INDIA PILOTS

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR (Karimganj): I call the attention of the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

'The reported suspension of some Air India pilots due to their refusal to work on the slip system.'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJNI MAHISHI): Sir, following the steep increases in the price of aviation turbine fuel since October, 1973 the management of Air-India has been doing its best to reduce operational and other costs to the maximum extent possible. One of these measures relates to the pattern of crew scheduling.

On the India U.K. route and on the India-Japan route where the frequency of operations is high, the slip pattern of operation was considered to be more efficient than the existing base pattern of operations. Apart from effecting considerable savings in foreign exchange estimated at about Rs. 75 lakhs per annum, the introduction of the slip system on these two routes would lead to an improved utilisation of crew thereby cutting down the number of crew sets required to maintain the operations. There would be a saving of three sets of crew on the India—U.K. route and two sets of crew on the India-Japan route.

Although it is indisputably a management function to lay down the pattern of crew

scheduling, the management of Air-India felt that it would be desirable in the interests of good labour relations to consult the concerned associations and guilds of the flying crew in regard to the introduction of the slip pattern so as to obtain from them constructive suggestions to ensure smooth implementation of the revised pattern I might mention here that the slip pattern of operations was in vogue in Air-India from time to time uptill 1966 It is, therefore, not a novel pattern o operations at all and, in fact, is used by a large number of leading international airlines including Panam, T W A, British Airways, Alitalia, Air France Swiss air, K L M, Lufthansa, Japr Airlines Qantas and others In deciding to introduce the slip pattern of operations the management carefully satisfied itself that there was no violation of any agreement with the concerned associations and guilds, that there was no hardship involved to the members of the crew, safety of operations was not affected in any manner and that the system was in conformity with the normal pattern adopted by all leading international airlines It was also ensured that adequate rest would be provided to the crew at various stations before and after the flights and that there would be no infringement of the stipulated flight and duty time limitations Despite lengthy correspondence and a number of meetings spread over several months from January 1974, the management did not receive any constructive suggestions from the crew associations and guilds regarding any possible improvements to the slip pattern and since the matter could not be kept pending indefinitely, a decision was taken to introduce it It was originally proposed that the system should be introduced on the India-Japan and India U K routes from 1st April 1974 However, one of the accociations concerned namely, the Air-India Cabin Crew Association filed a petition in the Bombay High Court to restrain the management from introducing the slip pattern of crew scheduling. The management accordingly decided to await the decision of the Court On the 4th July 1974, the Bombay High Court dismissed the petition with costs and the management of Air-India proposed to introduce the slip pattern of crew scheduling with effect from the 15th July, 1974 for Cabin Crew on their India-Japan route, from 1st November 1974 for Flying crew, namely, pilots, navigators and flight engineers on the India Japan route, and from 1st August 1974 on the India-U.K. route for all flying and cabin crew

Although, the Bombay High Court's decision on the Cabin Crew Association's petition was entirely in its favour, the management, after announcing their proposals on the 12th July 1974, invited comments and concrete suggestions from the crew associations and guilds so that these could be considered and discussed if necessary prior to the implementation of the revised pattern The Cabin Crew Association accepted the slip pattern on the India-Japan route from the 15th July and on the India U K route from the 1st August. The Navigators Guild and the Flight Engineers Association have also agreed to operate the slip pattern of crew scheduling on the India-U K route from 1st August

I might mention that the President of the Pilots' Guild met me on two occasions recently. On the second occasion he was also accompanied by the General Secretary of the Guild. Each of these meetings lasted for several hours and the slip pattern of operation was discussed in broad details, as also the question of consultation between the management and the guild On both occasions I informed the Guild's President that it would not be proper or appropriate for me to intervene in a matter of this sort unless it could clearly be demonstrated that the introduction of the slip system

would in any manner affect the safety of operations or constitute a violation of flight duty and time limitations. I therefore urged the Guild to give a fair trial to it. The Indian Pilots Guild, however, has not accepted the slip pattern. On the 29th July, the Pilots Guild wrote to the management that it would resist the introduction of the slip pattern. Earlier, on the 27th July, the Guild had issued a directive to all its members not to undertake any flights involving a slip pattern and further directing all its members to refrain from undertaking flights on the entire net-work if any action was taken against its members. On the 31st July the Pilots Guild directed all its members not to undertake any flight from any point on Air-India's net-work on the slip pattern both on Boeing 707 and 747 aircraft.

Pursuant to these directives of the Pilots' Guild all pilots who were scheduled to operate or were stand-bys for flights on the slip pattern have refused to operate them.

For refusal to perform flight duties legitimately expected of them 10 pilots have had to be suspended. On the 2nd August the Pilots' Guild issued another directive whereby all members of the Guild were required not to undertake any flights whatever on any of Air-India's routes whether involving the slip system or not. Pursuant to this directive all pilots who were scheduled to operate domestic and international flights or who were stand-bys for such flights have refused to undertake operations This action amounts to an illegal strike and the management has been compelled to declare a lock-out of its line pilots with effect from 8.00 A.M. on the 3rd August.

The action of the Pilots' Guild in precipitating a crisis involving as it does loss of valuable foreign exchange earnings and inconvenience to large numbers of passengers is painful and regrettable. I would urge the pilots to abandon the path of confrontation and give the slip system of operations a fair trial. The management has made it clear that if in the course of operation of the slip pattern any genuine difficulties are encountered, it would be glad to discuss them with the representatives of the Pilots' Guild. The doors for discussion are always open.

In the situation that has developed, Air-India's services have been seriously dislocated and a number of them have had to be suspended. I very much regret the harassment and inconvenience that is being caused to the travelling public. Air-India will do its best to operate as many services as possible with Executive Pilots and such line pilots are prepared to operate on the slip pattern.

I might inform the House that the latest position is that as many as 21 pilots, most of whom are pilots operating 747 aircraft, have accepted the slip pattern and agreed to operate it. In addition, there are 11 executive pilots and with this complement of pilots Air-India will be operating a daily 747 service between India and London. In addition they are planning to operate service to points in the Gulf and also extend some services from London to New York to avoid inconvenience to several thousands of passengers who have already been booked to travel by Air India throughout its network.

The Management has issued charge sheets against three office-bearers of the Indian Pilots Guild, namely the President, the Vice-President and the General Secretary for issuing a directive for an illegal strike which is a clear violation of the law of the land and the Conduct Rules of the Corporation.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Sir, we are glad that the management has acted and acted firmly at last in dealing with the Air India people. After going through this report we

find they have acted in a most irresponsible way. They are the most highly paid people in the country. On earlier occasions we have observed the management had submitted weekly to the demands of these very people when they had followed similar tactics. On this occasion we only hope the management will stick and act on its decision firmly.

As we all know they are the most highly paid people in the society and the country expects of them that they should rise above their petty self-interest. What they are fighting for? They are fighting for overtime allowance and to stay abroad for a few months, that is, overseas allowances. When we are going through all these difficulties and everybody is economising we expected of these people that they will also fall in line. In the present case their action is most irresponsible and it cannot but be condemned. In the present case they cannot justify their action as they have no justifiable reason and, I think, nobody in this House and the people outside will justify their action.

However, I would like clarification on one or two points. Firstly, the Guild has made a prestige issue on one account that they have not been consulted and the issue has been forced on them.

In the statement it has been said the Minister personally had a long talk on two sessions. I would like to knw what are their main objections in following that pattern. Secondly, the statement says this slip system was in operation till 1966 and it was working nicely. Then what are the reasons to change it? Thirdly, I find abut 30 pilots have joined duty already and the Minister made a personel appeal to others to join duty. I would like to know from him whether he is getting any response from them?

Lastly, I would like to know what other measures the management is considering to firmly deal with the situation and to run the services, whether they are considering ad hoc appointments or fresh appointments to run these services.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): With your permission, may I speak sitting?

MR. SPEAKER: I am so happy that he is now slightly better. He can keep sitting and reply.

SHRI RAJ BAHADR: I am grateful to the hon. Member for appreciating the action that had to be taken. May I make it clear that the management has not taken that action by its choosing, but it has been driven to it? I also have to painfully agree with him that on this occasion I am really unable to find justification for the attitude and stand taken by the IPG.

So far as consultations are concerned, from January, onwards, not once, not twice but several times, this matter came up and this matter has been discussed. In fact, a joint committee was also set up or proposed to be set up and they were invited and in one of their letters they ultimately said that they would try to be on the Committee.

At the intervention of one of our colleagues, I also met the president as well as the other office-bearers of the IPG, and I had a full discussion with them, and it was quite cordial, and I went out of my way to be as understanding and sympathetic as I could be to them, because of all of us in this country, including this House, greatly appreciate the merit of our pilots. Our pilots are really some of the best in the world and we can be proud of them and we

would not like them to be in any trouble or difficulty. I therefore took pains to find out and understand what exactly their trouble or difficulty was. They had clearly admitted to me that they were not against economies. I said on my part that we could not in Government service or in any other service have a prescriptive right to be posted abroad. If in the scheme of things it so becomes necessary and becomes essential that in the interests of saving foreign exchange we change the system of work, we should do it, moreover, this system of working is one which we had been working earlier; that system was one which had been accepted all over the world; that is in vogue in the case of all other international airlines So, we are doing nothing new, and there is no new step which is being taken In such circumstances, if certain bases or certain postings abroad are abolished or reduced to the extent desirable and justified, they should accept it. I agreed with them that if there was any violation in terms of safety regulations, flight and duty time etc. etc. they could point it out to me, and if they had been violated by an *ota*—I underline the word 'ota'—I would certainly ask the management to intervene. However, I have not been able to find any such thing in terms of the agreement as also in the prescriptions laid down for flight and duty time, because the average monthly performance of flight and duty is about 45 hours as against 80 hours per month provided. The slip pattern would enable us to effect economies not in rupees but in foreign exchange and that was why we had to do it.

Then, my hon. friend has pointed out that 21 have already joined. They have joined in the sense that they have accepted the slip pattern In fact, the issue is that they should please accept the slip pattern, and if they had got any difficulties, the management should be made to know it. If they think that in any way the slip pattern is against safety or against the convenience of passengers, certainly it could be considered, but on both these counts, till now, I have certainly not been are made wiser by them.

As far as the response to my appeal is concerned, I repeat my appeal to my friends in the IPG that they should please operate the slip pattern or system. There is no question of prestige or izjat involved. If they come back and they point out any difficulty, as I have said, the door for negotiations is always open.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is their reason?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I would not like to say what the reason is. Perhaps the reason is: I would like to be posted abroad. I am saying for myself. I have no prescriptive right for being posted abroad.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am extremely happy to see Raj Bahadur here. I wish him early and full recovery. I have heard with rapt attention perhaps the most lengthy statement of the season regarding the strike. I am not going to discuss the merits because I do not know whether the slip system should be introduced or not because I have no idea about it. But I am surprised to see the recent trend about lock-out. After all the Industrial Disputes Act existed in our country and there are proper provisions for declaring a lockout. I will not be surprised if myself or Shyamandan Mishra or Jyotirmoy Bosu or Madhu Limaye or Vajpayee are individually locked out because they speak more; it might come to that ..(*Interruptions*). The Indian Airlines people never wanted to go abroad; they were locked out Let there be a total lock out. But if Mr. Vajpayee is locked out and Mr.

[Shri S. M. Banerji]

Joshi is here? It has become a ridiculous matter. People have started ridiculing the Government decision. Actually JRD Tata who is one of the biggest nationalists in the country was here and he met the Prime Minister; the newspaper says:

"The Air India Chairman, Mr. Tata described the guild's action in calling for a strike by its members as unjustified and unpatriotic."

He is the son of a Knight and calls the pilots as unpatriotic; he is supposed to be the biggest monopolist.

MR. SPEAKER: These are uncalled for comments.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When he calls the pilots unpatriotic, I have every right to call him unpatriotic and hoarder. The pilots are as good Indians as any Member of Parliament .. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you bringing in his father?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The newspaper reports say:

"Captain Nadkarni President of the Indian Pilots Guild tonight telegraphically asked the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi to intervene in the confrontation between Air India and its pilots. He said at a Press Conference that the Prime Minister's intervention had been sought so that the dialogue with Air India could be resumed In response to a question Captain Nadkarni said that whatever advice or course of action that the Prime Minister suggested would be respected and it will be placed before the general body for immediate decision."

This is what the President the Guild said. They were not against it. Discussions were going on. I read from the statement:

"Although the Bombay High Court's decision on the Cabin Crew Association's petition was entirely in its favour, the management, after announcing their proposals on the 12th July, 1974 invited comments and concrete suggestions from the crew associations and guilds so that these could be considered and discussed if necessary prior to the implementation of the revised pattern."

Then it says:

"Earlier on the 27th July, the Guild had issued a directive to all its members not to undertake any flights involving a slip pattern and further directing all its members to refrain from undertaking flights on the entire net-work if any action was taken against its members."

So, it could have been implemented after a proper discussion. The same dispute arose with the Indian Airlines. The employees said, "Do implement it. But if you want to change our service condition or any clause of the agreement rightly or wrongly entered into with the association, a proper discussion will be needed." I want to know whether before implementing this decision finally, any discussion were held and whether it is not a fact that this was announced first as a *fait accompli* and they were asked to give their consent. This is unfair. I want to know what action has been taken to revoke the suspension of these pilots Is suspension going to solve the problem. We are tired about this "open door". Dr. Mahishi said, "The doors for discussion are always open". After the suspension of these pilots,

has any discussion been held with the representatives of the Guild and if so, what is the result? The Minister has made an appeal. I am one with you in requesting the pilots to abandon their strike after some sort of assurance and compromise, which is graceful, peaceful and provides a lasting solution. The other day we were told by Dr. Mahishi that in the Indian Airlines, over-time has been minimised. But I know that a particular favourite pilot got Rs. 2700 overtime in one month. Is that economy? I am not going to mention his name If this change is necessary in the interests of economy, I do not protest against it. But my question is whether negotiations will be held once again to discuss the entire question, whether suspensions will be revoked and whether the chargesheet will be withdrawn in cases where it has been served, to create a favourable condition for the smooth functioning of Air India. I once again request Mr. J. R. D Tata not to utter those words. It sounds extremely bad that a monopolist of his type calles the pilots unpatriotic Let him not teach patriotism to us; we are not going to learn patriotism from him.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I would take the last point first, whether discussions were held or not between the management and the IPG on this point. All that has been stated in the statement read out by my colleague and I need not refer to that. On this question specifically consultations were started as far back as January 74. They were again held in February, March and April 74. If I may strike a personal note, at my instance I got the matter again referred back for discussion. Otherwise, it was being implemented in April. Then, again, the discussions continued. I also came into the discussions. I had two discussions with them. On the 6th June, unfortunately, the IPG said that it is futile to have a joint committee. This is the background. You want now that the negotiations should be reopened Reopened on what? Should we recognise, as it were, the right of a few pilots—not all the 200 pilots but a few of them—that they should always be posted abroad? I do not think it will be solving the problem. It will be obnoxious to accept such a position. I would say that it would always depend on the exigencies and the requirements of an industry whether an employee is or is not to be posted abroad.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I never said that they should always be posted abroad. But it is a fact that Ministers are quite frequently abroad when there is no session.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Anybody connected with tourism and civil aviation has to go abroad quite frequently. If the tourism industry and the aviation industry is to succeed you cannot promote them by sitting back at home at our home town. But that is a different point.

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

Coming back to the subject of negotiations, what for are the negotiations to be reopened? They must accept the principle, they should listen to my appeal.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about the change in their service conditions?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: So far as suspensions are concerned, if they accept the slip pattern, if they accept the difficulties in the present pattern, the question of their suspension can certainly be taken into consideration We are not out to wreak any vengeance and we are not acting in a spirit of vendetta. They are our colleagues; they are our kith and kin. We want to be as fair to them as possible. I appeal to Shri Banerjee that he should appeal to them.

As for dialogue, when we refuse to talk to them you say that the doors have been closed When we say that the doors are open, even then you are criticising us. Let us know what you want us to do? Do you want us to talk to them or not to talk to them?

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: They wanted the intervention of the Prime Miniser to resume the talks.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: There are two fundamentals. One fundamental is that the management should be allowed to decide what it considers best in the interest of safe, efficient and economic operation of the airlines. Secondly, it should also be recognised that the trade unions are not merely for raising demands. I have every confidence that they are equally and absolutely hundred per cent the real builders and promoters of that particular industry to which they have the honour and privilege to belong. These are some fundamental questions. In the context of this, if they have got any suggestions to offer, I have no doubt in my mind that any constructive offer will certainly be considered and accepted, if found acceptable.

He said that he has been surprised by the strike. I am surprised by his observatfons. Because even in the statement it has been mentioned all of a sudden on the 27th a ukase was issued, namely, that no pilot shall accept the slip pattern. It virtually amounted to a strike. On the 31st the Pilots' Guild directed all its members not to undertake any flight on the slip pattern in Air India either in Boeing 707 or 737. It was virtually the declaration of a strike, not a legal strike but an illegal strike. A legal strike would require a notice, the setting in motion of a chain of activities.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: After independence no strike has been declared legal.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The hon. Member may kindly bear with me. When there is an illegal strike, when the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act are not fully observed, there is no alternative except the step that we have taken.

May I just say a word more? He said certain things about Mr. J. R. D. Tata. I am dealing with Mr. J. R. D. Tata as a man of aviation. He is one of the founding fathers of civil aviation. Not only that. He is the doyen of aviation. As such, aviation is his first love and, perhaps, the second and the last I would say, if he has called their action unjustified unpatriotic—I do not want to use those words—it so happens that their own colleague, Capt Mahajan, former General Secretary of the I P.G. has described the attitude and the stand of the Guild as unpatriotic. But I will not use those words I will call these pilots as extremely patriotic I will call them the best sons of the soil Their patriotism is on test Patriotism is not merely a sentiment Patriotism means self-sacrifice. Are they not going to sacrifice a little for the sake of efficiency and economy in the foreign exchange for the country?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पार्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बनर्जी साहब की बात सुनने के बाद मेरे दिमाग मे जो बात आई वह यह कि :

तालीम का शोर इतना, तहजीब का गुल इतना।
बरकत हो नही पाती, नीयत की खराबी से ।।

श्री एस०एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उर्दू जानते है, यह शेर ही गलत है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि दस हजार रुपया उनको मिलता हो आज के जमाने में और विदेशी मुद्रा में उनको लाख मिलता हो जब कि 75 लाख का हमारे देश को घाटा होता हो तो उस समय आप उनकी वकालत करे तो आप क्या करना चाहते हैं ? मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से भी एक बात कहूगा कि आपने यह कहा है कि अपने स्टेटमेंट मे कि डोर्स आर ओपेन—दरवाजे खुले हुए हैं। यह किस लिए लिखा है ? 1 जनवरी 1974 से लगातार आप उनसे बातें कर रहे हैं। आपने उनको बुला कर उनसे बात की। दरवाजे तो आप खोले ही हुए हैं। दरवाजे बन्द हुए कहा ? मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूटस ऐक्ट के तहत 14 दिन का नोटिस होना चाहिए, क्या कोई नोटिस दिया गया था ? कोई नोटिस नही दिया गया और उन्होने एकदम से सारा काम ठप्प कर दिया। सैकड़ों यात्रियों को उन्होंने नुकसान पहुंचाया और जब जे० आर० डी० टाटा ने कहा कि उनका काम जस्टिफाइड नही है, देशभक्ति रहित है तो यह ठीक किया उन्होंने।..... (व्यवधान) ... .आप गालियां देते रहें और अपनी झेप मिटाते रहे। दो चार गालियां देने से कुछ होता नही।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : आप जाकर टाटा की खुशामद कीजिए।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : टाटा की खुशामद का सवाल नही है। जिन लोगों ने अनपैट्रिआटिक काम किया वह ठीक नही किया। विमान चालकों को मालूम होना चाहिए कि उनके बारे मे जजमेंट हो चुका। 4 जुलाई, 1974 को बम्बई हाईकोर्ट ने जजमेंट दे दिया और उनकी रिट पेटीशन को डिस्मिस कर दिया, साथ ही कास्ट भी एनाउंस कर दी कि उनको कास्ट

देना चाहिए। उसके बाद क्या सवाल रह जाता था। लेकिन उनके बाद भी उनको बुलाया गया और दो बार मंत्री महोदय के सामने डिस्कशन हुआ। आखिर कोई तरीका तो हो। जो विमान चालक दस हजार रुपया महीने कमा रहे है और विदेशी मुद्रा ले रहे है, हिन्दुस्तान मे रहते हुए उन्हे फारेन एक्सचेंज मिल रहा है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी टाटा को मक्खन आप क्यो लगा रहे हैं ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा · टाटा को मक्खन लगाने का सवाल नही है।

आप कहते हैं कि उनके सस्पेंशन के आर्डर को वापस ले लिया जाय। मैं कहता हूं उनके खिलाफ ड्रास्टिक ऐक्शन लिया जाय। जो लोग इस प्रकार का काम करते है, इस दश के अन्दर बिना सोचे समझे हडताल करते है और देश का नुक्सान करते है, 20 लाख रुपये रोजाना का नुक्सान हो रहा है, उन लोगो के लिए फिर यह कहा जाय कि उनसे बात की जाय, यह कोई माने नही रखता। मैं कहता हू कि आपको दूसरे विमान चालक लगाने चाहिए। आपको अपने एयर फार्म मे लकर काम करना चाहिए और यह कहना चाहिए कि हम 20 लाख रुपये रोजाना का नुक्सान नही सहेगे। सवाल तो यह है कि उनको विदेशो मे रहने की आदत है, 10 हजार रुपये महीने लेने की आदत है। लेकिन जब आपने यह सोचा कि स्लिप प्रणाली चालू की जाय और इससे 75 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा बचेगी जब आपने इस उद्देश्य से इस प्रणाली को शुरू किया और 1966 से पहले यह प्रणाली चल रही थी, तो मैं आपसे यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हू कि जो इन्होने स्ट्राइक की है यह इडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट के मातहत ग़लत है, गैरकानूनी है, इसलिए जिन लोगो को आपने सस्पेंड किया उनके साथ सख्त कार्यवाही की जाय, उन्हे वापस न लिया जाय। दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो एयर इडिया के चार्टर्ड फ्लाइट्स है और जिनके टिकट होल्डर्स हैं उनका क्या होगा ? तीसरा सवाल यह है कि जो लोग अब काम पर आ रहे है और जिन्होने काम किया है उन्हे आप क्या इमेटिव दे रहे हैं ?

श्री राजबहादुर जहा तक नोटिस का प्रश्न है मैंने पहले ही विनती की कि कोई नोटिस नही दिया गया स्ट्राइक का, इसलिए स्ट्राइक को गैर-काननी मानना चाहिए। जहा तक दरवाजे बन्द करने की बात है मैं आशा करता हू कि डागा जी भी अपना दरवाजा कभी बन्द नही करेगे, दरवाजा खुला रखेगे आगन्तुक महानुभावो के लिए कभी दरवाजा बन्द नही करेगे।

जहा तक ड्रास्टिक ऐक्शन लेने की बात है मैं इतना ही कह सकता हू कि

राम झरोखे बैठ के सबका मुजरा ले।

जाकी जैसी चाकरी ताको तैसा फल दे॥

जिसकी जैसी मेरिट होगी उसके हिसाब से उसको मिलना चाहिए।

जहा तक टिकट होल्डर्स की बात है, उनको कोई नुक्सान नही होने दिया जायगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . श्री पी० के० देव। वह यहा नही हैं।

STATEMENT *re.* ALLEGED SHOOT-AT-SIGHT ORDERS AT GAYA

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Sir, you would recall that in the course of a Statement I had made in the House on 17th April in regard to developments in Bihar I had pointed out that "the State Government have intimated that no shoot-at-sight order was given at Gaya and that all the three firings took place under orders of the Magistrates on the spot". A further discussion took place on this subject on the 19th April in the House and in the course of the reply I had stated *inter alia* as follows:—

> "The facts are clear. No orders were given to shoot-at-sight. That is number one. Number two is this—no announcement was made telling people that those who violated the curfew would be shot at. Curfew on the 12th was not there; it came later on. A warning was, however, given that those indulging in loot and arson are likely to be shot at."

In the course of my statement as well as reply I had made it clear that the information which I had furnished had been obtained from the State Government.

Shri Madhu Limaye had referred to the report of a Committee appointed by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan to enquire into the incidents at Gaya. The Committee in its report had referred to what Shri B. K. P. Sinha a former Member of the Rajya Sabha had informed the Committee. Shri Sinha is reported to have informed the Committee that he heard an announcement that curfew had been extended and that those found on the road would be shot at. The Committee, however, had also stated that it was not possible for them to check the facts with the administration and, therefore, it was difficult for them to get the exact wording of the written orders if any passed in this regard. We have, however, again checked the position with the State Government who have reiterated that what I had informed the House was correct. Sir, whenever the Central Government are required to apprise Members of this House of the developments relating to public order or any other matter wholly within the competence of the State Government under the Constitution, it has been the practice that we rely on the information furnished by the concerned State Government. The practice in our view is based on a correct appreciation of the constitutional position. The information I furnished to the House is based on what the State Government have conveyed to us and in doing so there cannot be any question of misleading the House or committing any contempt of its privileges.

A copy of the notice of breach of privilege earlier received from Shri Madhu Limaye was forwarded to me by the Lok Sabha Secretariat and I had furnished all the relevant facts for the consideration of the Speaker. It was also made clear that we have no objection to the information furnished by us being conveyed to Shri Madhu Limaye. Shri Madhu Limaye again referred to this matter in the House the other day and as directed by the Speaker I have clarified the position.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : क्या इसकी कोई निष्पक्ष जांच करायेंगे ? आपकी राज्य सरकार ने जो कहा है वह ठीक है, लेकिन क्या आप अपनी ओर से कोई जांच करायेंगे ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : यह तो प्रिवलेज का सवाल था, लेकिन अब आप दूसरा सवाल उठा रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप उसी का जवाब दीजिये, प्रिवलेज को छोड़िये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : गृह मंत्री जी ने उस अवसर पर कहा था कि केन्द्र का कोई अधिकारी गया है जो गोलीकाण्ड के बारे में जांच करेगा –मुझे याद है उन के भाषण में यह बात थी कि हम जांच करा रहे है कि गया मे गोली काण्ड किस तरह से हुआ है।

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित: इस वक्त सवाल "शूटिंग-एट-साइट" का है । इस बारे में अब नई बहस करने की जरूरत नही है। वह तो पहले काफी हो चुकी है । हम ने इस बयान में जो कहा है, उस मे हम किसी अपने सोर्स पर निर्भर नही कर रहे हैं, हमे प्रदेश सरकार से जो मिला है, वही कहा है। परसों माननीय सदस्य ने फिर "शुट-एट-साइट" के सवाल को उठाया था, इसलिये हम ने फिर वही दोहरा दिया है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I make one submission?

A very important question arises here. Much of the information that would filter down to the House would be from the State Governments. If such information as is made available by the State Government to the House through the Home Minister is found to be incorrect, what is the remedy before the House? Would any question of privflege arise against the State Government in the State Assembly or would a question of privilege arise in this House? The hon. Minister is taking a stand that the information supplied to him was from the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the normal procedure he had followed.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Yes, Sir. That is quite true. But, if such information is found to be incorrect, then, what is the remedy open to the Members?

MR. SPEAKER: So far as this privilege is concerned. I think there is no privilege involved, because, normally, the information is that of the State Government and they have made it sure that it is checked again.

Also I saw the whole file and all the proceedings and I find this is the same statement he made earlier, and the Committee appointed by Shri Jai Prakash also said in their report that they did not check it from the administration. The Committee themselves did not check anything from the administration.

Now, the Minister is responsible so far as those matters which are within his cognizance and he has relied on them. I am sorry, there is no privilege involved here.

As far for the other matters are concerned, I am concerned with this House and for the other House, how does it come here—what is to be done in that House? I am concerned with the privilege of this House. So far as the Bihar Assembly is concerned, it is for that Assembly.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am not asking for the Bihar Assembly. I am asking if this House receives a wrong information from the State Government *via* the Home Minister or any Minister what is the remedy for us?

MR. SPEAKER: Who is to say that it is a wrong information? We have to rely on the statement made by the Minister.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If it is found to be incorrect? I am asking you.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a hypothetical question. I cannot say anything about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसके लिये यहां कोई मशीनरी होनी चाहिये। यह तथ्यों का सवाल है, यह राज्य के अधिकारों की बात नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप से ज्यादा बड़ी मशीनरी कौन है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यही चाहता हूं कि तथ्यों के खोज के लिये कोई मशीनरी होनी चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; I am only concerned with what is before me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): If the hon. Minister here makes a wrong statement you can proceed under Direction 115, but if the State Government gives a wrong information?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not concerned. Order please; next item.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): How do you say it is wrong?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Suppose it is wrong....

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Shri Jagjivan Ram.

12.56 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) Central Advisory Committee for N.C.C.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Sir, I beg to move the following:—

"That in pursuance of Section 12(1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 12(1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) Council of Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to move the following:—

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (a) of clause 9(1) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with regulations 3.1

and 3.1.1 of the Regulations of the Institute, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (e) of clause 9(1) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with regulations 3.1 and 3.1.1. of the Regulations of the Institute, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore."

The motion was adopted

(iii) COFFEE BOARD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (b) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (b) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

12.59 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) *Re* LAYING OF REPORT OF NETAJI INQUIRY COMMISSION

MR. SPEAKER: Professor, you have written to me an interesting letter.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Which Professor?

MR. SPEAKER: There are many Professors in this House, including myself. Professor, Samar Guha, you were so much in a hurry. You have written the date with your own hand and you have written it as 5th July, 1971 He has gone back three years. If I were to go technically into it I should not allow it to be raised, this is three years old, but . th my own hand, with your permission, I have corrected the date.

It is 5th August, 1974. Now you say that you will certainly be responsible for some very unusual performance in this House if I do not allow you anything on the Khosla Enquiry Commission Report to be laid. At the same time, you have assured me that though it will not be in keeping with the good traditions of Parliament but, still, at the end, you will say that whatever be your behaviour, you will always be in my hands.

13 hrs.

So, all I can say is this. You can, in a minute, let me know what you want to say: This is not late. But, I do not know what he has in his mind. Before you do so, let the hon. Minister reply.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Sir, I have got all the facts and I want to make a statement in this House. Government have no desire or intention to delay presenting the Report to Parliament. The Commission presented its Report to Government on 30th June, 1974.

Under the law, we are required to present the Report along with a memorandum on the action taken thereon within six months.

Therefore, it would be in order if Government were to place the Report before the House before 30th December, 1974. However, we are quite willing to present the Report to Parliament even earlier if the prescribed procedural requirements can be fulfilled.

Copies of the Report have to be got printed before it is placed on the Table of the House. The Report is in English. I have tried to find out and I am told that it is in 462 typed pages of approximately three-quarters of foolscap size, and we have to arrange for its translation into Hindi and for the printing of the Hindi version also. Copies of the Report in both the languages are to be presented to Parliament simultaneously. I do not know whether it is possible to waive this requirement under any circumstance.

The House will appreciate that the printing work has to be entrusted to the Government Press with a view to ensuring its secrecy till the presentation of the report to Parliament. The press has a top priority dictated by the urgency of business in Parliament during session. Nevertheless, we have been continuously in touch with the printing press and I have given directions that every effort should be made to expedite both the translation and the printing work. I shall present the Report to Parliament as soon as it is practicable keeping in view the procedural aspects and requirements outlined by me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, why I have been very much anxious to have this report placed on the Table of the House is this. It is not very easy for me to say that. But, during the course of the proceedings of the Commission and in course of writing of report of the Commission as also at the time of submission of the Commission's Report, many unusual extraordinary and intriguing things have happened. I would just only give one example. Not only three Secretaries have been changed just earlier—a month before the writing of the Report was started, all the members of the staff were completely changed. I have also the other information that the Khosla Commission's report has been leaked out to the Calcutta Press purposely. I have also come to know that in that report the Commission not only totally supported Shahnawaz Khan's Report but, in the course of the proceedings of the Commission, Mr Justice Khosla said firstly,

> "Shahnawaz Khan Committee's Report is non-existant to this Commission".

Secondly, "Mr. Shahnawaz Khan came to plead his own case"; thirdly, "of course he told lies"; fourthly, he further said "if the plan of Netaji's escape can be established, there can not be any truth of his death in the plane crash". Also he told many of his friends before writing the Report —Mr. Justice Khosla himself said— that there had been no positive proof of the plane crash.

But the House will be surprised to know in the course of the proceedings of the Commission and during the writing of the report and at the time of the submission of the report many intriguing things have happened. The Chairman of the Commission wrote a biography of the Prime Minister while conducting the proceedings of the Commission. Justice Khosla also brought a gift for the Prime Minister from Formosa. I have many things more to say and that is the reason why I am very much anxious for the Commission's Report. I do not know a man with

judicial integrity sitting as the Chairman of a Commission, should write the biography of the Prime Minister. I had written to the Prime Minister six-months ago that the Chairman had already started writing the report. Mr. Justice Khosla started writing report of the Commission even before the arguments of the Commission started. There are many ugly things which I will disclose later. This is on record that I wrote to the Prime Minister about the matter and indicated that I will not give it to the Press. As he has submitted the report I am disclosing this now.

The explanation given by the hon. Minister is just a trickery. In the case of Select Committees reports they are printed within two-three days There have been many cases where the Hindi translation waited. There is no question that they should wait for getting Hindi translation. They can place this Report on the Table of the House within a week or ten days. I am very much anxious to see that it is placed on the Table of the House within a week or ten days so that we many get an opportunity to discuss the same on the Floor of the House because I have many things more to disclose about the Commission and some other things also. The death report about the Netaji submitted by the Government of Japan and collected from Formosa and submitted by other sources also on a translation was found to be a death report of a Japanese soldier. Even then Justice Khosla supported the Shahnawaz Khan Committee's report. I would again abide by you and wait for a week or ten days. Then I will take some measures even if they are beyond my sense of parliamentary dignity and propriety because I have to act under the compulsion and dictation of my conscience.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: जहां तक अनुवाद का प्रश्न है जब रिपोर्ट लिखी जाती है तभी उसका हिन्दी अनुवाद प्रारम्भ हो जाए तो यह कठिनाई पेश न आये। जब ऐसे कमिशन बने तभी से उनके साथ हिन्दी अनुवादकों का प्रबन्ध हो जाना चाहिये ताकि अंग्रेजी में रिपोर्ट तैयार होते होते हिन्दी में भी तैयार हो जाय। या फिर रिपोर्ट हिन्दी में लिखी जाए और उसका अंगेजी अनुवाद हो।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर): उन्होंने जो कहा है सही है। मैंने देखा है कि कई ऐसी रिपोर्ट होती हैं जो अहम होती हैं, पब्लिक इम्पोर्टेंस की होती है और उनको साइक्लोस्टाइल्स हालत में ही लाइब्रेरी में रख दिया जाता है। इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में कहा जा रहा है कि पबलिश होगी। प्रैस में इस के बारे में निकल चुका है। इस सदन के सभी मम्बरान चाहते हैं कि इस पर बहस हो। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट की साइक्लोस्टाइल्ड कापी मुहैया की जाये।

श्री मधुलिमये (बांका): जो अंग्रेजी कापी साइक्लोस्टाइल्ड है, वह तो रखी जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं समझता हूं कि एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट को प्रायर्टी कानसिडरेशन दिया जाये और साथ साथ हिन्दी वर्शन भी आ जये।

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: If I can complete this, say three or four days before the end of the session, then I shall be very happy to present it. But if it is not ready by that date, then it does not make any difference whether it is done now or a little later. But we shall not delay the preparation of it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): The report should be discussed during this session. If it is placed only three or four days before the end of the session, even then it should be discussed in the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Pay Commission's report was placed in the Library even without page-numbering.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that priority should be given to the action taken report.

(ii) REPORTED KIDNAPPING OF A MEMBER OF NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BY B.S.F. PERSONNEL AND RANSACKING OF A VILLAGE IN GARO HILLS

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri B. K. Daschoudhary. His is the first name in the notice, and, therefore, I am allowing him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I request I may also be allowed to say a word. After all, we do not belong to the same party but to different parties.

MR. SPEAKER: Normally, I allow only one of them. The hon. Member's name is associated with that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: 50 per cent time should be given to me and the time should be divided between us.

SHRI B. K. DASCHODHURY (Cooch-Behar): I am raising this issue under rule 377. Armed border security personnel ransacked Majherchar village in Garo Hills in the State of Meghalaya and indiscriminately assaulted the villages including the kidnapping of one MLA Mr. Shamsul Haque.

The Meghalaya Government have also received a complaint on a similar allegation from Mahendraganj MLA Mr. Shamsul Haque. The MLA who was said to have protected the atrocities on the villagers on the midnight of July 14, was alleged to have been kidnapped by the BSF personnel and kept confined in the nearby checkpost of the BSF. The MLA was rescued by the local police only on the next morning.

The incident started when a BSF man broke into the room of a widow on the midnight of 14th July at the residence of Mr. Mahtab Sheikh. Attracted by the hue and cry raised by the lady and other inmates of the household, the villagers gathered round and got hold of the intruder, the BSF personnel man. The BSF personnel shortly arrived from a nearly checkpost in the village and took away the BSF man held by the villagers, after rampaging the village and assaulting the villagers indiscreminately.

A public meeting and a number of demonstrations were held at Mahendraganj protesting against such BSF's heinous atrocities.

Incidents of a similar nature are not very rare in our country. These are committed by the BSF personnel. Therefore, I would demand of the hon. Minister, through you, to make a thorough inquiry into this matter

[Shri B. K. Daschaudhary]

why the BSF personnel are committing such heinous atrocities here and there and on some occasion they are also aligning themselves with the smugglers in the border areas. I had myself reported one such case to the hon. Minister. I want that there should be a proper statement after a full inquiry has been made.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I say a word?

MR. SPEAKER: He will be saying the same thing. I have already allowed the first Member

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to remind you that such cases of atrocities had been brought to the notice of this House earlier, when Prof. Swell was presiding a Deputy Speaker, and he did make certain observations.

At that time some hon. Members on the Ruling Party protested against those observations. Here is the case of an MLA who had been kidnapped. That MLA had been rescued by the Police. Even after that all those people were mercilessly beaten. It has been brought to the notice of the hon. Home Minister by several Members of the House. Such atrocities were committed by the BSF. I want you to make some observations that a statement might be made here. The life and property of these persons are in danger.

MR. SPEAKER: I admitted this because I thought it was quite a serious matter.... (*Interruptions*) Kindly sit down and leave it to me. I shall send it to the Home Minister for a proper statement. Now, we have to take up discussion on Companies Amendment Bill. We shall take it up after lunch, at 2.15 P.M.

13.17 hrs

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, 50,000 workers who are manufacturing biscuits throughout UP have been declared surplus. They have been rendered idle because of the non-supply of maida by the State Government I met the Chief Minister and brought it to his notice

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Then, why raise it here?

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: The State Government says that the quota has not been given by the Centre. About 50,000 workers are now lying idle and if you include their family members the number will come to two lakhs. The Centre should do something about it. Let Shri Shinde make a statement.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली मे दो दिनों से पाव रोटी नही मिल रही है। वही नही मिल रही है।

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : दूध भी नही मिल रहा है, पाव रोटी भी नही मिल रही है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मार्डर्न ब्रेड भी नहीं दे रही है जो सरकार का कारखाना है।

14.22 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We resume the discussion on the Companies (Amendment) Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We want to suggest that more time should be allotted to this

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): Let us proceed. We will see.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I commence making my submission on the Bill, I entirely support Professor Madhu Dandavate's demand that we should have some more time for this Bill because we have re-written some of the most important sections of three important Acts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What does the Minister say?

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: The chair has always got the discretion to extend it by one hour We will see.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I regret that neither the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs nor the Business Advisory Committee seems to realise the importance of this Bill.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: The time was allotted by the BAC.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: But the BAC is not superior to this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even on the last occasion when the Minister made his opening observations I felt that it was an important and complicated Bill which seeks to amend as many as three Acts with very far-reaching implications. I could see that the Minister himself was feeling that he was treading very slippery and treacherous ground and he confined himself to the written text of the speech. Even so, the BAC had allotted and the House had approved three hours for this Bill. My difficulty here would be that if we just proceed in that way, then I will have to fight with the members and try to cut them short. Sometimes members make very knowledgable contributions and I feel very bad when I have to cut them half way through. If the Minister could help me by giving me some indication as to how I could use my discretion....

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: Sir, we are entirely in your hands. Even though the BAC has allotted some time, the Chair has always the discretion to extend it by one hour. Now it is up to you.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): If I may say a word, as you have very rightly said, this is a very important Bill which makes very important changes and those who were in the Joint Committee know to what lengths the various clauses were discussed. Even if you are inclined to extend the time, let us say by one hour....

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, it is not for me to say that.

SHRI H R. GOKHALE: I have no objection to extending the time for the Bill. In fact, I am making an appeal that you should extend the time, but with this limitation that the debate be over today and the reply will be tomorrow

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Let us agree to that. Even so, members should try to be precise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, since the matter is in your hands...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not in my hands. The Minister is very generous enough to say that the discussion should be over today and he will reply tomorrow.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): I support the Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, which seeks to amend the Companies Act, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

At the very outset, I must congratulate the Joint Committee for magnificent work they have put in for streamlining this Bill. They have rationalised various provisions of the original Bill. They have taken care to ensure that the Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, does not err either on the side of over-legislating or under-legislating. In fact, whenever there is legislation in the realm of mercantile law or company law or taxation law, a great deal of realism is necessary and that realism will come only if these two pitfalls are avoided. It has chartered a course which I must say is a middle course Therefore, I think, the Bill will prove an effective instrument in achieving the objects which have been enumerated in the Bill.

The Bill seeks to meet cases of distortions and abuses of the system which have of late assumed comparatively serious proportions When they refer to a system, I hope, they are referring to a system prevalent in the organised sector of trade, industry and commerce. The corporate sector is the most important sector of the organised sector and the distortions and abuses in this sector are sought to be removed When I refer to the particular object of the Bill, I do not think anything can be more laudable than this object because these distortions and abuses have come to play havoc with our economy and, in turn, the entire system we have given to ourselves seems to be threatened.

One thing that strikes me very glaringly is that one of the most important Sections in the Companies Act, Section 293 A which prohibits contributions to political parties by companies has remained utterly untouched. I submit in all humility that this is one Section in the Companies Act which has driven the public life of this country into the slive and sludge of double standards. I thought that Joint Committee would work relentlessly for the repeal of Section 293 A. This Section provides that if there is any contribution made by a company to a political party, it would render the company liable for penal action. The penal action contemplated under this Section is Rs. 5000 penalty on the company and three years imprisonment to any officer of the company who is responsible for such a contribution in violation of the Section.

May I ask the Law Minister, in the preceding few years that this particular Section has been on the statute book, how many officers of the companies have been sent to jail? How many companies have been fined? If the companies have not been fined, if the officers of the companies have not been sent to jail, do I take it that no political donation has been made by the companies? We have been forced to live in public life with double standards because of this particular Section. The distortions and abuses in public life and unending corruption which has come about in the management of the corporate sector shall never be remedied unless this particular Section is deleted from the Companies Act.

I have thrown the gauntlet. The hon Minister must accept it. I wish the Joint Committee had taken a more realistic view of Section 293 A But even now it is not late. I leave it to the enlightened people, like Prof Madhu Dandavate, Mr. Banerjee and others to act and accept my suggestion In case they support my proposal, I am sure the hon Minister will be in a position to give us some assurance. The sooner we get rid of this particular Section, the sooner shall we be able to take public life to a higher standard of honesty.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This Section 293 A is a sheer hypocrisy.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I hope, the Law Minister will take note of it. The CPI member himself says that Section 293 A is a sheer hypocrisy I agree it is sheer hypocrisy for everyone and everyone knows that it is so Are we to be the victims of hypocrisy? Is it not a reflection on the Parliament? How long are we to continue with it? Let us have courage and repeal this particular Section. Let us say that those who are going to give us donations from the companies are entitled to do so Some reasonable restrictions may be imposed. They must mention in the balance-sheet the names of the parties that are given donations.

In many companies where Unit Trust of India, nationalised banks and financial institutions or where the Government have the controlling interest, special protection has to be given and it has to be ensured that they do not patronise any one party. For that purpose reasonable restrictions can be imposed. But, subject to that, there is no reason why we should allow this hypocritical section, as described by Shri S. M. Banerjee, to continue I hope nobody will consider this on party lines. If I receive universal support in this House. I have no doubt in my mind that the Law Minister and the Prime Minister will be compelled to agree to the wishes of this House in this matter.

There is Clause 26. In view of the limitation of time, I will try to be very brief. Certain provisions have been made vesting powers in the hands of the Government to refuse appointment of Managing Directors, and whole-time directors under certain circumstances. Earlier the section had provided untramelled authority, as it were, in the hands of the Government and the Company Law Board which functioned like a black Board in the matter of these appointments. I hope now with added powers which the Board has been given the whole approach and attitude changes and it does not become a manifestation of what is described by Shri Chatterjee as "bureaucratic capitalism" which is much worse than capitalism, because in capitalism at least the exploitation is out of the profits they earn whereas in bureaucratic capitalism they just stride on the misfortunes of the people and the great powers they amass from the legislature. Be that as it may, my grievance is that, again in terms of the new provision that is being made, the managerial power is not vested automatically into the hands of professional managers. This is our difficutly. I wish the section itself which was rewritten had provided special qualifications enumerating that these are the people who alone will be the whole-time directors or managing directors. The Clause, as reported now by the Joint Committee, is entirely negative It only provides that the Central Government shall not accord its approval for the appointment of any whole-time director or managing director unless it is in the interests of the company, unless the proposed managing or whole-time director of the company is, in the opinion of the Board, a fit and proper person, etc., etc. This section presents very highly subjective tests Why don't they expressly provide? What happens is that this sort of provision works double-edgedly. You know how it works in the private sector with the tremendous amount of acquisitiveness And it has its own deleterious effect on the public sector also. In the private sector the son of a rich man, who knows nothing but profiteering and racketeering, without any qualifications except that he is born in a rich family, becomes a managing director—without any expertise or managerial skill, without any background without the slightest idea of the social obligations which the corporate sector carry. How do we ever expect such people to deliver the goods? If today a provision had been made that within five years the

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

entire corporate sector would be managed only by the professional managers, we would have had a completely different picture of the corporate sector. All the profiteering, racketeering and all the evil effects that have come about are because of our inability to ensure that professional and professional managers only manage the affairs. What happens in the public sector? The bureaucrats, every Tom, Dick and Harry, become managers to manage large corporations. The person who was the topmost man in the soapselling business becomes the topmost man of the Steel Authority, and he knows nothing about steel. We have somebody in the Coal Mining Authority and, I understand, he wanted to carry coal to New Castle. These counter-productive forces will never come to an end. After all, public sector is a very important sector. It must stand like the Rock of Gibralter in the turbulent economy of the country, and if we fail in the public sector because of inefficiency it is just because we are not ensuring the right professional management in the public sector. I do hope that the hon. Minister will look into this and would reconsider his views on this particular clause. The entire concept of entrepreneurial skill has changed today; it is no longer the prerogative of a person born in a rich family. Any one can go and have the requisite expertise, training and the managerial skill and come back as a professional manager. That is what is happening all over the world. Large corporations are managed all over the world by the professional managers. ICS, IAS, the sons of a few bigwigs here and there and dishonest people do not go and manage the affairs. That is what it should have brought about. This is one aspect of the Bill over which I make my protest to the Minister.

About the rotation and ceiling of auditors, I must submit that the revised provision is far more rational than what it was originally proposed. This would work very satisfactorily so far as the balanced growth of the profession is concerned. The accountancy profession has a very important role to play and its balanced growth is very necessary. What surprises me again with reference to the duties of the auditors is that the real problem has been touched only on the fringe. The question of rotation and ceiling audits has been gone into and it has been duly streamlined. But what about the duty of the auditors under the Companies Act which was enacted way back before in 1913? Their duty is merely to report to the share-holders. Their fiduciary capacity is confined only to the share-holders. In that respect, I approve of the minute of dissent of Prof. Madhu Dandavate There has to be a responsibility to the labour, there has to be a responsibility to the Government. There has to be a responsibility to the community That responsibility of the auditor is completely absent. To the income tax authority there is absolutely no responsibility. What is their duty? If one were to study carefully Section 227, sub-section 2, the duty of the auditor is confined to reporting that the profit and loss account is correct and the balance-sheet shows a true and fair view of the affairs of the company. Any auditor can give such certificate. But this is obsolete concept of an auditor's duty in modern times. A specific obligation had to be cast on any auditor to report vital particulars about any years's affairs and transactions of the company. While rationalising the provisions regarding the ceiling of audits, I wish the obligation and duties of the auditors also had been rationalised. It should have been made really onerous on the accountancy profession so that the accountancy profession plays its due part in discharging its duty and ensuring that a company works properly, fairly and cleanly. Now, what happens? I have known of companies where they have in profit and loss account a debit balance of

Rs. 5 lakhs, and returned losses of Rs 5 lakhs for taxation purposes But the company is assessed on an income of Rs. 1 crores despite unqualified audit report. No liability on the management devolves whatsoever What happens to the balance of amount? There is a large liability of penalty passed on to the company The company merrily pays the penalty. No surcharge is recoverable from the Directors for the difference between returned and assessed income, which is not a national income and the auditors are not responsible to income tax authority. Nobody appears to be responsible to make good these monies to the company. All these are very vital defects left behind

There is one more aspect of the matter We are presently deliberating in the Select Committee over the Taxation Laws Amendment Bill That Bill provides statutory audit for income-tax purposes for assessees other than companies. In other words, the Taxation Law Amendment Bill will take care of those audits which are outside the corporate sector. These audits will have to be very strict. And the anomaly will be that in corporate sector, the audit will be extremely lenient. All they are to do is to satisfy whether or not the profit and loss account is correct and the assets and liabilities give a fair view of the company's affairs whereas the small assessees outside the corporate sector will be required to furnish to their auditors the vital particulars of the transactions, whether or not all the expenses are properly vouched, whether the allocation between the capital and revenue is correct or not and whether the deposits are properly supported, whether personal expenses are audited to revenue account so and so forth. Therefore, I submit that either the Company Law will have to be amended to make the liability and the responsibility of the auditors Co-extensive with those of the auditors in the non-corporate sector under the Taxation Laws Amendment Bill or the Taxation Laws Amendment Bill will have to take care of audits which are contemplated in companies Act. I hope the Law Minister will give due consideration to what I have stated here.

The Company Law Board is now to be named as The Company Law Court. Certain powers which were formerly exercised only by the Courts and were contemplated originally in the Bill to be exercised by the Government will now be exercised by the Company Law Court. I hope in exercise of its quasi-judicial powers which have now been vested in them, the Company Law Court will show a much greater sense of responsibility and expeditious disposal and that they would not be another example of bureaucratic capitalism.

Now, Sir, there is one other suggestion which I would like to make. It is on the same pattern as the U.K. law and so far as amendments to memorandum of association of companies is concerned. Now according to the Bill as reported, it is a subject matter only before the Company Law Court and I do not know what is going to be the precise procedure to be adopted for amendment of any of the provisions of the Memorandum. The rights of the debenture-holders and creditors are at times likely to be affected adversely in such amendments if they remain unrepresented. In the U.K law whenever any article in the Memorandum of Association is amended fifteen per cent of the shareholders/debenture-holders have the right to appeal to a proper court. Some such provision should be made. Creditors' interest should not be put into jeopardy. This is my submission.

My friend Professor Dandavate's amendment provides that in case of oversubscription in case of shares, those people who are not allotted the shares, must receive some interest for the money that is kept in deposit by the company. It is a very laudable

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

suggestion because I know for a fact that recently in one of the companies over-subscription was to the extent of 123 per cent The banks are working in such a funny manner that the money could not be returned in six months for no fault of the management. The magnificent management wanted to pay interest because of the Banks delay. There was, however, no provision in the law and I, therefore, endorse the amendment made by Prof. Dandavate and I hope the Law Minister will accept that

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr Somnath Chatterjee was to speak on this Bill. He was in the Joint Select Committee also But unfortunately, because of his mother's illness he had to leave for Calcutta So the burden lies with me, to express our opinion on this amended Bill.

The object of the Bill is to curb concentration of economic power in the hands of the private monopoly capital. In spite of their tall claims the private monopoly capital operates unabated Even after passing of this Bill it is very evident that it will not operate for increasing social production but it will only aggravate the generation of more black money and more concentration of power in a few hands Monopoly capital by various ways resorts to restrictions of production and creation of scarcity and no effective steps are taken by Government to stop this sort of thing by compelling them to produce upto their full capacity So far as I have studied the Bill, I am unable to see any steps taken by Government in this regard.

Take the example of the sugar industry. Take the example of the textile industry Full capacity is not utilised and there is scope for more production. Only the other day we saw what happened to the price of cars. The prices of cars were increased and this was the case in regard to three or four cars. The increase was of the order of Rs. 4,000. If you want to purchase an Ambassador car you will have to pay more than Rs. 33,000; so is the case with Fiat, Standard and other cars.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Another is in the offing

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I do not know whether Government knows it or not that the Hindusthan Motor, which is managed by the Birlas, has sought permission from Government to allow the General Motors, a multi-national B. Company—American Company—to hold thirty-six per cent equity shares. That is, I hear, still under the consideration of Government. In the meantime, what the Government is doing is—I have in my possession such document to show it—that fifty per cent of their production is being brought down As regards their quota of steel that was given to them, these companies are writing to the Controller of Steel that they are not in a position to lift their full quota because of certain factors which are beyond their control. I do not know whether Government is going to take any steps In the meantime, another company has been given order or licence—Maruti Ltd —about which I am not personally against. The fact is that the Prime Minister's son will be in charge of Maruti Limited. Of course there is no ban at all. But, my point is that there is existing capacity which is remaining unutilised It is not fully utilised. So, what is the need for giving the licence to this company. I should not be misunderstood if I say something. Why is the Government not in a position to take over this giant company including Maruti Limited, if at all it comes into existence? I am doubtful about this. In the meantime, I have heard that they are now contemplating to produce some other things which would fetch them more profits.

My point is very clear. I shall give you another example. Why is no help coming form Government in that way for the small companies who, because of shortage of power and some other things, are not in a position to keep their factories running? What they are doing now is that they sell their licences for some consideration to the big companies and there is no restriction on it. I see no provision to stop this sort of clandestine operations which are just to help giant companies instead of driving them out from the market—from the economic field. Why is no restriction placed on these small companies? I strongly demand some action. Why don't you immediately nationalise all these monopoly concerns—both indigenous as well as foreign ones—when the counrty is passing through so much crisis? Why is there so much hesitation in doing that? I can't understand this.

I say the Bill as such is a half-hearted measure. The amended Bill will hardly do any good against the abuse and misuse of the corporate management and holding companies. Some provision has been made for further participation of those bureaucrats in all these matters. For example, jurisdiction of the courts has been curtailed and more powers have been conferred on the Company Law Board. In this connection, I may refer to what has been said by my hon. friend, Shri D. K. Panda. How is it that one Mr. Ghosh against whom there was a stricture and the matter is still pending before the C.B.I. has been made the Chairman? He has been made the Chairman of the Bird & Co. Without your approval how is it possible for the Bird & Co. to make him the Chairman? The CBI case is pending against him. If this is the attitude of the Government how corruption in the companies would be stopped by this amending Bill? So, the Minister may clarify the position.

The reasons that have been given for giving more powers to the Company Law Board are not only un-convincing but they are also not bonafide. The proceedings of the courts are open to public. There are chances of fair deal. But there is no scope in the Company Law Board where the bureaucrats dominate. I think it will add to the number of misdeeds by the Government. So, my contention is the Company Law Board should not be given blanket power. There must be some check. There is nothing in this amending Bill. There are two notes of dissent as regards unpaid dividends—one by Mr. Chatterjee and another by Mr. Panda and others The present provision regarding un-paid dividends require the person claiming the same to apply to the Government. I do not know the reason for it. You want the person to substantiate his claim by a security. This will add to corruption and nothing more. The bureaucratic control is also to be discernible from this point of view of asking a person to put his claim with the Government by advancing some security. What does it mean? The Minister may also clarify on this.

Till now the law does not provide for the participation of the workers in the management—this point been dealt with by Prof. Dandavate and others—although so many times it has been discussed in this House and outside and inspite of the tall claims that workers will be given full scope for participation in the management. There is no such provision here. I do now know whether the Government still feels for better production and management the persons who are directly connected with the production, that is, workmen will be given proper chance to participate in the management of the company. That is lacking there. I do not know whether even at this stage the hon. Minister could bring forward an amendment to that effect so that these lacunae can be removed.

Regarding appointment of auditor, no doubt, some improvement is there.

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

But what about the appointment of cost accountants as auditors? Who is there to go into the cost factor of the manufactures? Why should Government, therefore, not make it obligatory at least on the big companies to appoint cost accountants as auditors? There must be a statutory provision for this purpose, because otherwise the companies will not do so

In conclusion, I would like to make this categorical charge against the Government that in spite of their pious wishes, they have allowed the companies like the Birlas, Tatas, Singhanias and others to amass large amounts of black money by defrauding in a clandestine manner, creating scarcity, not utilising the full capacity and raising the prices at their own sweet will, in spite of fixation of prices For instance, 40 Dalda companies or vanaspati companies have raised the price of Dalda on their own. We cannot get Dalda at the price fixed, but if we pay more money we can get any quantity in the market Of course, Mr Gokhale may say that it does not come within his purview But I suggest that it does come within his purview because it is a matter which concerns the economic policy of Government Further, we see that crores of rupees due from them have not been paid Even the earned wages of the workers has not been paid The dues regarding provident fund, gratuity and the ESI contributions have not been paid by them and no step has been taken to recover these amounts from them So, although it does not come strictly within the purview of the hon. Minister, yet it is a matter which should be looked into by the hon Minister concerned When the Companies (Amendment) Bill is brought forward, it should concern itself with the basic purpose for which a company is set up and the way in which the company is to be run or managed There are hundreds of cases where so many mills have been taken over, but after their being taken over, the bureaucrats are managing it and the workers have no say at all. So, these things must be looked into so that the objective for which this Bill is stated to have been brought forward may be achieved.

15 00 hrs.

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो ज्वाइंट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की गई है उस का समर्थन तो मुझे करना ही पड़ेगा । लेकिन जहां तक संशोधनों का सवाल है मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कोई अच्छे भी नहीं हैं तो बुरे भी नहीं हैं । इन से हम यह आशा रखें कि बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन होने वाला है तो ऐसा कुछ बड़ा परिवर्तन होने वाला नहीं है और हम वहीं के वहीं रहने वाले हैं । उस का कारण है कि आज जो सारी विषमता की, भ्रष्टाचार की और काले धन की जड़ है वह ये कारखाने कम्पनियां ही हैं इसलिये जरूरी यह होता है कि इन के ऊपर कंट्रोल किया जाय । आज जो सारे देश का धन चन्द लोगों के हाथ में जमा होता जा रहा है और देश गरीब बनता जा रहा है । इसे रोकने की तरफ हम ने बराबर ध्यान नहीं दिया है । इसे रोकने के लिये तीन बातें बहुत जरूरी हैं । पूरे कम्पनी ला को देखा जाय तो यह लगभग 600 धाराओं से अधिक का हो गया है लेकिन हम वहीं के वहीं खड़े हैं । इस प्रकार कोई परिवर्तन होने वाला नहीं है ।

तीन बातें इसके लिये करने की मुख्य हैं । पहली बात तो यह कि जो हम का बोर्ड है, बोर्ड आफ डायरैक्टर्स हैं उस का गठन इतना मजबूत होना चाहिये और उसके

अन्दर ऐसे आदमी होने चाहिये जो उस को देश हित में कंट्रोल कर सकें।

श्री जगेश्वर सिंह (इलाहाबाद): पहले क्यों नहीं बताया ?

श्री राम सिंह भाई: आप ने सुना नहीं होगा। मैं इस हाउस में कितनी दफा इसपर बोल चुका हूं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि 1956 में एक्ट बनने से ले कर अभी तक बारबार बोर्ड में परिवर्तन करने के अमेंडमेंट्स आते ही रहे हैं लेकिन नतीजा कुछ भी नहीं, हम वहीं के वहीं खड़े हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आडिटर प्रथा इतनी दोषपूर्ण है कि वे दिन का रात और रात का दिन कर रहे हैं। कारखानेदारों का मदद आडिटर करते हैं और आडिटर्स की मदद कारखानेदार करते हैं। नागनाथ और सापनाथ दोनों बराबर हैं।

तीसरी बात यह है कि परचेज और सेलिंग एजेन्सी में इतनी आपाधापी होती है कि जिसकी हद नहीं। जो खाने का रास्ता है वह खरीदने और बेचने के सिवाय और बड़ा जरिया क्या है ?

1956 के अंदर जो मूल ऐक्ट बना था उस में बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स के बारे में धारा 408 के अंदर गवर्नमेंट ने यह चाहा कि कम्पनी के ऊपर कंट्रोल कर सकें यह रखा कि शेयर-होल्डर्स में से भी दो से अधिक नहीं, लेकिन दो उन के डायरेक्टर्स रखे जाय लेकिन शेयर होल्डर्स और डायरेक्टर्स इन में फर्क क्या है ? एक ही थैली के जो बट्टे बट्टे हैं। इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा। उस के बाद 1959 में सेक्शन 408 में अमेंडमेंट किया गया और सदस्यों के स्थान पर व्यक्ति शब्द रखे गये किन्तु व्यक्तियों में जो डायरेक्टर मुकर्रर किये गये वे कलैक्टर वगैरह ऐसे लोगों को रखा गया। उन को खरीद और बेचान के बारे में क्या ज्ञान है। वे इसे क्या समझें ? कम्पनी ऐक्ट के बारे में उन को क्या पता ? वे तो ला एंड आर्डर का डंडा कहां उठाना, कहां नहीं यह जानते हैं। और मैं ने तो यह देखा कि गवर्नमेंट के डायरेक्टर्स मुकर्रर होने पर कारखाने की दशा पहले से बदतर हो गई। मेरे पास यहां कुछ ऐसी बैलंसशीट है। मैं जबानी बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। बैलंसशीट इस लिये यहां लाया हूं। और अभी जो अमेंडमेंट लाया गया है बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में परिवर्तन करने के लिये उसमें कहा गया है कि शेयर-होल्डरों, कम्पनी और जनहित के लिये यह परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस हाउस में कौन सा मिनिस्टर ऐसा है जिसने यह वादा नहीं किया है कि श्रम और पूंजी दोनों का उद्योगों में बराबर का स्थान है इसलिए जिस तरह से कम्पनी के डायरेक्टर्स पूंजीपतियों के हैं उसी तरह से श्रमजीवियों के भी होने चाहिये। आज से 20 वर्ष पहले उद्योग के मैनेजमेंट में श्रमजीवियों की भागीदारी के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार किया गया है और तब से बार बार यह कहा जा रहा है कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधि होंगे, कम्पनी में यह सर्वस्व फिर डायरेक्टर्स से ही तो आता है प्राफिट शेयरिंग, प्राफिट बोनस, कैरेसिटी टू पे इत्यादि बातें

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

जहां आती है वहश्रमिकों के डायरेक्टर की भी बात आती है। लेकिन मैनेजमेंट पूजीपतियो के ही हाथ मे रहेगा तो इतना प्राफिट भी कहा से होगा ? यह तो मै आगे बताने वाला हूं।

बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स मे परिवर्तन इस लिये लाया गया है कि सरकार ने यह स्वीकार कर लिया है कि कम्पनियो मे मारा मिसमैनेजमेंन्ट डायरेक्टर्स करते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति मे, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि मजदूरो के प्रतिनिधियो को भी बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स मे भेजना चाहिये। उन के पीछे वहा काम करने वाले मजदूरो की ताकत होगी और वें कम्पनी के काम दूसरो की अपेक्षा ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से देख और कर सकेगे। मैं यह नही चाहता कि आप उस मे श्री वनर्जी को या मुझे भेजे, मैं तो यह चाहता हू कि जो मजदूर जिस कारखाने मे काम करते है उन्ही मे से उन के प्रतिनिधियो को बार्ड से रखा जाय। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध मे एक सशोधन भी प्रस्तुत किया है। मैं बडे अदब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप मेरे सशोधन को स्वीकार कीजिये और यह प्रावधान कर दीजिये कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स मे मजदूरो का प्रतिनिधि भी होगा। अगर आप को इफेक्टिव मैनेजमेन्ट चाहिये, अगर आप चाहते है कि कम्पनी मे मिसमैनेजमेन्ट न हो तो ऐसा प्रावधान करना बहुत जरूरी है। यह बडे आश्चर्य की बात है—आप कम्पनी कानून मे संशोधन करने जा रहे है, आप ने सदन मे बारबार वायदे किये हैं लेकिन फिर भी श्रमिको को अलग रखा जा रहा है। आज रात-दिन समाजवादी समाज की बाते तो होती हैं, लेकिन यहा तो पूजीवादी व्यवस्था हो रही है—श्रमिको को अलग रखा जा रहा है, ऐसा नही होना चाहिये।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, 1956 मे यह ऐक्ट बना था, उसकी धारा 530 में यह व्यवस्था की गई थी कि जब कम्पनी वाइण्ड-अप हो, लिक्वीडेशन मे जाय तो श्रमिको की रकम के लिये प्रायोरिटी का प्रावधान था, फर्स्ट-चार्ज की व्यवस्था थी जिस मे 1 हजार रुपये या चार महीने की पगार दी जायेगी। उस के बाद 1959 मे इस एक्ट मे परिवर्तन हुआ, उस समय भी दो हजार रुपये का सुझाव दिया गया था। लेकिन आज 20 साल के बाद भी मै देख रहा हू कि उसमे वही हजार रुपये आज भी रखे हुए है, और कोई परिवर्तन नही किया गया है। जब कि आज का कास्ट-आफ-लिविंग इण्डेक्स कहा से कहा पहुच गया है। जो रकम उन को 1956 मे मिलती थी, वही आज भी मिलेगी। मेरा अनुरोध है कि जब कम्पनी लिक्वीडेशन मे जायें तो श्रमिक को कम से कम 5 हजार रुपये तो भी मिलने चाहिये। आप ने श्रमिको के हित के लिये अनेको कानून बनाये है, 4 प्रतिशत से 8.33 परसेन्ट मिनिमम बोनस का और ग्रेच्यूटी का प्रावधान किया है तो इस मे आप परिवर्तन क्यो नही कर रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस मे यह परिवर्तन अवश्य करे, जो जरूरी है।

एक प्रमुख बात मैं आडीटर्स के सम्बन्ध मे कहना चाहता हू—हमारी कम्पनियो मे यह एक बडी खराब प्रथा है कि जो आडिटर आज से 30 वर्ष पहले किसी कम्पनी मे था,

आज भी वही उसी कम्पनी में चला आ रहा है। परिणाम यह हुआ कि जिस समय उस कम्पनी का शेअर कैपिटल 30 लाख रुपये था आज उस कम्पनी का शेअर कैपिटल 7 करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर हो गया है—मैं यह एक फैक्ट आप के सामने पेश कर रहा हूं। उस कम्पनी के मालिकों ने अपनी जेब से एक पैसा नहीं डाला बल्कि बढ़ाते-बढ़ाते उस कम्पनी का शेअर कैपिटल 30 लाख से 7 करोड़ रुपये हो गया, इतना ही नहीं 9 करोड़ रुपये के करीब उस कम्पनी के पास आज रिजर्व और सरप्लस है। इधर जिस आडिटर को 30 वर्ष पहले 500 रुपये आडीट फीस मिलती थी- आज वह 80 हजार रुपये से अधिक आडिट फीस ले रहा है-ऐसे आडिटर्स से आप क्या आशा रखते हैं, मैं दूर क्या आशा रखेगा और जनता क्या आशा रखेगी। यहां कम्पनी ला अधिकारी महोदय भी बैठे हुए हैं मैं आप को यहां भी एक और कम्पनी के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूं—एक कम्पनी का क्लोजिंग स्टाक 31 मार्च को 30 लाख रुपये था, यह स्टाक रात के 12 बजे का था, लेकिन रात के 1 बजे के बाद अर्थात् 1 अप्रैल को यह ओपनिंग स्टाक 28 लाख रुपये का रह जाता है—क्यों? इस तरह की बोगस बैलेंसशीट ये लोग तैयार करते हैं। हम पार्लियामेन्ट के अन्दर बैठ कर आंखें तो बन्द नहीं कर सकते।

अब मैं एक दूसरी बलेंसशीट का जिक्र करता हूं—एक कम्पनी का एकाउन्ट 30 जून को बन्द होता है और पहली जुलाई से नया साल शुरू होता है। वार्षिक एकाउन्ट बन्द हो जाने के बाद जुलाई में वहां बहुत बारिश होती है, जिस में 9 लाख रुपये का नुकसान होता है, लेकिन जब बैलेंससीट बनती है तो उस जुलाई महीने के नुकसान को पिछली बैलेंसशीट में डाल दिया जाता है--इस से बड़ी धोखा धड़ी और क्या होगी?

इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि ये चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेंट की फर्मों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहिये आप के संशोधन तो फटे में थेगली लगाने के बराबर है। जब तक आप इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे तो कोई सुधार होने वाला नहीं है। जितनी चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेंट आडीटर्स की फर्में हैं इन सब का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये और इस सारे काम को सरकार अपने हाथ में लेकर ही कम्पनियों को आडिट कराये।

अब पोलीटीकल पार्टीज के डोनेशन की बात को लीजिये.....(व्यवधान)... मेरे विरोधी लोग आरोप लगाते है कि कांग्रेस को ये कम्पनियां बहुत डोनेशन्स देती हैं। मैं आप को यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इन विरोधी पार्टियों को कम्पनियों से ज्यादा रुपया दिया जाता है। मैं यह बात ऐसे मौखिक ही नहीं कह रहा हूं, मेरे पास यहां जो एकाउन्टस है उन से दिखा सकता हूं। ये लोग न केवल रुपया ही देते है बल्कि बड़े बड़े आयोजनों के लिये सारी साधन सामग्री भी देते हैं। यहां दिल्ली के अन्दर ही 1958 में एक कम्पनी ने 200 रुपये जवाहर जयन्ती के लिये चंदे के दिये और रुपये कांग्रेस फण्ड के नाम लिख दिये लेकिन उसी समय ही 6000 रुपये एक पार्टी को दिये लेकिन उस पार्टी का नाम बैलेन्सशीट में नहीं लिखा। आप ने कानूनी

[श्री रामसिंह भाई]

प्रावधान किया है कि 25 हजार से अधिक डोनेशन और चैरिटी नही दी जानी चाहिये तो फिर बैलेंसशीट में डोनेशन और चैरिटी के नाम लाखों रुपये क्यों लिखे हुए है ? मैं कोई बाहर की बात नही कह रहा हू, मैंने हाउस के अन्दर भी इस बात को रखा था। मैं उस कारखानेदार को अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं, उस ने गांधी स्मारक निधि को अपनी जेब से एक पाई भी नही दी, डिफेन्स फण्ड में 1962 में या 1965 या 1971 में एक पैसा भी नही दिया, जो लोग अपने पास से न दे कारखाने से दें उसमें उनका क्या जाता है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि यह प्रतिबन्ध होना चाहिये कि जिस को डोनेशन या चैरिटी देनी है, वह डायरेक्ट अपनी जेब से दे, कारखाना यह उस का अपना कारखाना नही है, यह जनता का कारखाना है। इस लिये जहां तक मिसमैनेजमेन्ट की बात है—यह एक सीधा सवाल है, आप इस आडिटर प्रथा को बेगली मत लगाइये। हालांकि मुझे इस ज्वाइन्ट सिलैक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का समर्थन करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि मुझे अपनी पार्टी को सशक्त करना है, उस की मदद करनी है, लेकिन इस कानून से निकलने वाला कुछ नहीं है। हमारी यहां एक कहावत है—एक मेमने को निकालकर एक ऊंट घुसेड़ दिया। तो सवाल यह है कि आप ने एक में इतने परिवर्तन किये लाभ कुछ नहीं। बनिया तोल मे मारता है, मोल में मारता है और बोल में मारता है। इसलिये उस से सावधान रहना चाहिये। हिन्दू ग्रन्थों मे बनिये के लिए कहा है कि उस ने शंकर भगवान को भी ठगा है।

इंटर्नल आडिट प्रथा और है कौस्ट आडिट भी निहायत जरूरी है किन्तु आज किसी कारखाने में नही है। हर एक कारखाने के अन्दर जब तक कौस्ट आडिट अकाउन्टिंग नहीं होगी तब तक आप पता नहीं लगा सकते कि ट्रैन्ड क्या है। मेरा तो यह कहना है कि कंज्यूमर गुड्स की तो कौस्ट अकाउन्टिंग रोज की होनी चाहिये।

मिसमैनेजमेंट की एक बात और लीजिये। बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति रोजाना विदेशों की यात्रा करते हैं। कम्पनी का धन कहीं अपने बेटे, पोते और बीवी के ऊपर विदेशों मे घुमा कर खर्च करते हैं। मैंने एक बैलेन्स-शीट देखा है कि 5, 5 लाख रु० विदेशों के भ्रमण खर्च मे प्रतिवर्ष डालते रहे हैं, और दूसरी तरफ़ मजदूरो को कहते है कि कारखाने में नुकसान हो रहा है। मेरे पास एक बैलेंसशीट है उस के अन्दर कारखाने ने 65 लाख रु० का प्रौफ़िट किया उस मे से 9 लाख के करीब मजदूरों की ग्रेचुटी होती है। लेकिन 40 लाख रु० उन्होंने ग्रेचुटी के पिछले वर्षों के निकाले हैं। बाकी प्रौफ़िट 65 लाख के बदले 15 लाख ही बताया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि खर्चों के अन्दर क्या यह डालना चाहिये वर्ष के खर्चे मे वही रकम डाली जा सकती है जो उस वर्ष के प्रोडक्शन पर खर्च हुई हो। पिछले जमाने का कर्जा एक साल के प्रोफ़िट मे से कम कर के नही बल्कि इस प्रकार सरकार के टैक्सेज की चोरी करते हैं और प्रौफ़िट के आधार पर जो मजदूरों को बोनस मिलना चाहिये वह न देना, और 1972 में आप ने ग्रेचुटी एक्ट मजदूरों की भलाई के लिये बनाया

लेकिन पूंजीपतियों ने उसे मजदूरों के लिये फांसी बना दिया। 1972-73 में टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री ने भारी मुनाफा किया है लेकिन पिछली बैंचुटी की रकम प्रोफिट में से कम कर के सब बोनस निकालते हैं नतीजा यह होता है कि बोनस नहीं मिलता मजदूर वहीं के वहीं खड़े रह जाते है। इसलिये कम्पनी एक्ट के बारे में दाखानी, सोमानी, मोदी काम में आने वाले नहीं है बल्कि हमारे ऐसे जो चीराग़ घर घर जगाते हैं वही आप की मदद कर सकते हैं और मिसमैनेजमेंट को दूर कर सकते है, रोक सकते है, ना कि बड़े पूंजीपति।

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister, Shri H. R. Gokhale, while introducing the Bill, had assured the House that this Bill would promote greater efficiency and social justice in the working of the corporate sector. I personally hold the view that too many curbs will clog the wheels of progress. The Minister, Shri Gokhale, happens to be one of our legel minds and he is known for his reasonableness. But I am not sure whether he has applied his mind to the various implications and consequences of this Bill or whether he has found wholly helpless.

This Bill has been amended more than half a dozen times after 1956. Every time only one aspect of the Company management has been dealt with. Of course, in 1956, some sort of a comprehensive picture was given to the corporate sector. After that, only one aspect was looked after. This time also, the Government has gone only into the structural changes while it has refused to go into the actual functioning of the corporate institutions. Had the Government really been a little genuine to improve the functioning of the corporate institutions, I am sure the Government would have gone into the delicate issues like the policies of purchase, the policies of sale and the personnel policy of the corporation institutions. They are very vital aspects of the entire corporate institutions. It is obvious that the Government has just tinkered with the problem without understanding its implications.

I do agree that there are loopholes in the functioning of the corporate institutions which must be plugged. There is a vast scope, as it is in any other system, for improvement in the structural changes as well as in the day-to-day functioning of the corporate institutions.

The simple question which is asked to-day is: whether this Bill which the Minister defines has a laudable objective, will be able to serve the purpose. My definite answer today is: no. This Bill will not serve any purpose whatsoever. There are a lot of abuses, distortions and imbalances in the functioning of the corporate institutions and, therefore, there is hardly any individual in the country who might not have got something or the other to say about the functioning of the corporate institutions. The question is: whether the Government has really applied its mind to the problems of the corporate institutions and whether it has really gone into the problems to understand or is just trying to take one aspect leaving the second.

This Bill has been considered by a Select Committee which, of course, has made several useful improvements. Still, there are very many vague and anomalous situations which have made the Bill still more complicated. This Bill is wholly negative in character. The Bill means nothing but curbs, restrictions and hurdles in the functioning of the corporate institutions. I wish the Government should have gone into

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

the problems and applied its mind and done something about the positive functioning.

This Bill has armed the Government officers with such sweeping administrative powers that the private entrepreneurs will no longer remain private in any sense. It amounts to back-door nationalisation without owning the responsibility of running the corporate institutions in the most efficient manner. Private initiative will be stifled because of continuous interference in the management of the corporate institutions. No freedom can be exercised in the management of the institutions. Who would suffer? It is production which is sure to be hampered. And that is why I describe the Bill as anti-production and anti-progress. The corporate institutions are as democratic in character as any other institution in the country can claim itself to be democratic. If the Bill hits hard at the very root of the corporate institutions, I will call it anti-democratic functioning.

The only criteria to judge any Bill today is to see whether it would arrest inflation or not, whether it would step up production or not. The Prime Minister I know is committed to raise production; she is talking everything in the country that Government is committed to raise production but I want to know specifically whether this Bill will raise production or not. I want to know whether or not this is anti-production in character. You are talking so loudly in the country that the prime need of the hour is to raise production. But this Bill is not moving in that direction All your anti-production laws must go. All such laws must be suspended for the time being if you are really serious to arrest the price rise If the Government goes on continuing with its anti-production laws I can assure them that the prices will go on rising unabated and much faster than what they are doing today. During the first six months of the year 1974, what has happened? The prices had gone up by 34 per cent. And with your present policy, I am sure, the prices will shoot up by more than 50 per cent by the year end. This situation has to be faced squarely by the Government. This Bill, I predict, will retard growth, hamper production and economic growth. What is the growth rate today? Is it not zero, Mr. Gokhale? If the growth rate is zero what are we going to do to raise the production? The Government is just groping in the dark without knowing what it should do and what it should not do. This is the present position. The only thing that they do is to bluff the nation, misleading the House now and then by all sorts of things, saying, we have passed this ordinance or that ordinance, for mobilising this or that, but what is the result? The result is, whatever they may say, the prices continue to shoot up at a much faster rate In the public sector undertakings they have sunk large sums of money. They are not producing these results which Government had expected of them. This is the present position.

In regard to the private sector, the private sector is hampered with the result that the economy of scarcity will continue to grow I do not know if Government really applies its mind at all to the situation prevailing in the country. There are half-a-dozen clauses here like definition of growth, same managements, acquisition of shares, Clause 12, Inspection, Appointment, and all these things. I do not know whether they will allow the creative genius of the people to find suitable expression for building the industrial society.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I am sorry I did not hear the other two. I have heard about growth and same management, I want to understand so that I can reply.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL There are half-a-dozen major amendments I talk of Clause 12, I talk of Clause 21, I talk of Clause 26, I talk of Clause 24, I talk of Clause 15, Clause 19, Clause 7 I think these are the six major amendments in this Bill My hon friend Mr Salve has pointed out one thing. This is about Section 293-A in relation to donation to all other political parties The Congress party remains in the dock and there is a widespread impression in the country that the Congress party, while attempting to ban the companies'donations to political parties, flourishes on the basis of the black money which they get from corporate institutions

This sort of hypocrisy and this sort of double standard has brought down the credibility of the entire leadership in the country The sooner you scrap the ban the better it would be because, at least, you will be able to say that there is no legal ban as such I understand that Government has already made up its mind to remove this ban I do not know why it was not incorporated in the Bill itse'f There is a lot of talk about the profesiosnal expertise and goodwill I feel that to have a certain amount of goodwil' and professional expertise in the field is not a crime If you restrict the fuller utilisation of these professional people, it may lead to another famine of industrial expertise While floating a new company this implies necessarily to have such directors whose sound judgment can persuade the savers to put in their savings in the new enterprises I feel that this Bill will retard the fuller utilisation of professional expertise and goodwill This is vital for the revival of the economy The Government should concentrate on raising the investment capacity But, the climate for the same is so poor in this country and it is so sluggish that nobody is interested in putting his money in the corporate sector If you are so determined to keep the economy stagnant and the poor to continue to suffer, then of course, you should continue in this very direction with such measures and I shall be the last person to stop you If you are so determined to move towards your funeral the only thing that I can do is to oppose this Bill which, I fell sure is self-defeating to all the objectives that have been defined in this Bill

SHRI T S LAKSHMANAN (Sriperumbudur) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to place my views on The Companies (Amendment) Bill on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

Sir in our country there are 36,115 private sector companies and 412 Government companies having paid-up capital of Rs 3041 crores and Rs 2380 crores respectively The Companies Amendment Bill is a very important Bil having far-reaching implications in regulating and controlling the companies This amending Bill has 41 clauses Though this Bill has been prepared by high officials of the Ministry of Law yet the Joint Committee of both the houses of Parliament has amended as many as 35 clauses of the Bill The Joint Committee has improved the provisions of this Bill quite substantially Supposing this Bill had not been referred to the Joint Committee and had been brought forward before this House straightaway it would have been only a half-baked measure A man in tattered clothes is as good as being naked This Bill also would have looked like the man in tattered clothes By improving the provisions of the Bill the Joint Committee has brought home to the Government that both the houses of Parliament have got a significant role to play in legislation making

I wish to say that it should be endeavour of the Central Government to apply with equal force the provisions

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

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of this Bill both to the private sector companies and to the Government companies. As I pointed out at the outset, 36,115 privtae sector companies having paid-up capital of Rs. 3041 crores. But 412 Government companies have paid-up capital of Rs. 2380 crores. The paid-up capital of public sector companies is people's money. The Government is charged with the onerous responsibility of managing this huge sum in such a way that the people derive the maximum benefit. If there is loss in a private sector company, only the private entrepreneur losses his investment. But, when there is loss in a public sector company the tax-payers' money is lost beyond recovery. The Government must bear this in its mind that the people pay their taxes even foregoing their essential requirements and that this money should be used to the maximum benefit of the people.

The Central Government cannot deny the fact that some months before as many as 10 public sector companies had no Managing Director. Last month, it came in the newspapers that one Mr. Verma has been appointed as the Managing Director of three public sector companies under the charge of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. Similarly, one gentleman against whom charges of malpractice are pending inquiry has been appointed as the Managing Director of the Indian Oil Company. The hon. Member of this House, Shri Madhu Limaye referred to this matter on the floor of this House only recently. Two hundred applications for extension of time for holding the annual general meetings beyond the statutory period of six months had been received by the Company Law Board from the public sector companies. A few of the public sector companies have not complied with the provisions of the Companies Act. 1956. It is not that I am saying all this from the Opposition Bench. These have been stated in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Law for the year 1973-74.

If the Government, who finds fault with the management of private sector companies do not take action against mismanagement or non-compliance of the provisions of the Companies Act by the public sector companies, then the people are liable to lose their faith in the fair-play and justice of this Government. Besides being accused of partiality towards the public sector companies, the Government will also be undermining the eonomic progress of the country. I wish to reiterate that the provisions of the Companies Act should be made applicable in an impartial manner both to the private sector companies and to the public sector companies.

Though there are 36,115 private sector companies in the country, last year only 263 inspections of the books of account and other books of the private companies had been conducted by the Inspection Directorate. You will agree with me if I say that the law should not be confined only to paper. The provisions of the law must be translated into action and to achieve this laudable objective the law must be backed by adequate strength of staff. When the Government accepts the fact that these inspection reports have revealed malpractices and acts of mismanagement on the parts of companies. I am unable to appreciate why the Inspection Directorate has not been strengthened further. I would request the hon. Minister that he should strengthen the Inspection Directorate so that the Companies Act can be effectively implemented.

Sir, I am also not in a position to support Clause 19 of this Bill under which the dividends not claimed beyond six months shall be turned over to the central revenues and that the rightful claimant will thereafter have to approach the Government as and when they are in a position to claim the dividend due to them. The money

going into the hands of the Government is just like sugarcane going into the mouth of an elephant. It is not an easy job for a shareholder to get such a dividend from the Government. Sir, it is not fair that the dividend earned by the efforts of the Company should go to the Government if it remains unclaimed beyond six months. It should be kept in a separate account by the Company itself and the provision contained in the Bill must be modified suitably. To pay Paul why should Peter be robbed? Why should a poor shareholder who has not claimed the dividend for one reason or the other within six months, be deprived of his money and why should he be compelled to knock at the doors of the Government for his rightful money? Sir, this clause should be modified accordingly.

I am also not in a position to support Clause 31 of the Bill under which the Government has been given wide powers to appoint as many directors as it wants. I wish to bring to your kind notice that the Directors of Public Sector companies are appointed by the Government. The public sector companies continue to run under losses for so many years continuously. This creates a doubt in my mind whether the Government is capable enough to appoint competent men as Directors of public sector companies. If this is the woeful experience of public sector companies. I have really to pity the lot of private sector companies on whose Board of Directors the Government has been empowered to appoint as many Directors as it wants. The financial institutions under the charge of Central Government have given substantial loans to many private sector companies. Consequently, they have the right to appoint a Director on the Board of Directors of those companies which have received loans from them. You will be surprised to know that sometimes one Officer functions as a Director on 10 different companies. You can imagine how much attention he can pay to the financial management of ten different companies. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that there is need for modifying this clause also suitably.

Before I conclude I would refer to the role of workers in the management of companies. I am rightfully proud to say that my party Government in Tamil Nadu under the dynamic leadership of ever-diligent Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, our Chief Minister, has done pioneering work in this matter. You know, Sir, that road transport has been nationalised in Tamil Nadu. In Pallava Transport Corporation the workers have been made the shareholders of the Corporation. Consequently, the workers are putting their heart and soul in running the Corporation profitably. They have been showing remarkable courtesy to the travelling public because they know that the travelling public alone can make their Corporation a profitable concern. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that the Central Government should emulate his imaginative and bold step of our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, if the Central Government undertakings are to become profitable undertakings. Unless the Central Government create a vested interest for the workers in the management the public sector undertakings will continue to be under loss. This Bill should have contained a provision for compulsory and statutory representation of workers on the Board of Directors of all public sector undertakings under the charge of the Central Government. Only when this is done, the productivity can be stepped up. This will also lead to avoidance of frequent strikes by the workers.

Sir, in the end, I would refer to the need for a statutory provision for the recruitment of personnel for the private sector companies. When the Government under Section 31 have taken powers to appoint as many Directors as it wants, I demand that the Government should have statutory powers

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for directing the private sector companies to give adequate representation to the scheduled castes and tribes on their staff. Here also, the Tamil Nadu Government have become the beacon light for the entire country. The Tamil Nadu Government have issued directives to the companies under their charge and control that the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should be given adequate representation on the staff. The Government of Tamil Nadu have recently increased their representation from 16 per cent to 18 per cent. They have also directed the companies under their charge that 80 per cent of the staff should be from Tamil Nadu.

In conclusion, I demand that the Central Government should have statutory powers for issuing directives to the private sector companies that adequate representation should be given to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes while they are recruiting their staff

I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important Bill, and I conclude my speech.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) Company law is a field of legislation which needs constant review and re-assessment in the light of the changing situation in the country The Companies Act was brought on the statute-book for the first time on 1st April 1956 We cannot forget that ever since that time. When it came on the statute-book, there were three important amendment Acts, in fact there were more than that number, in 1960, 1965 and 1969, some major changes were introduced in the Act That only shows that with the changing situation there is need to change the provisions of the Act so that the financial life of the country and the various financial institutions and companies can be regulated in the interests of the general community as a whole.

In this connection, a very significant observation of the Jenkins Committee in the UK deserves mention; it is as follows:

> "The company law is not a field of legislation in which finality is to be expected as the law falls to be applied to a growing and changing subject-matter and the growing uses of the company system as an instrument of business and finance and the possibilities of abuse inherent in that system".

So, i. a number of changes are sought to be made in the Companies Act it is in the spirit of these observations made by the Jenkins Committee that we have to judge them.

It is in this background that a number of provisions of the original Act are sought to be changed The hon Minister of Company Affairs, Shri H. R Gokhale, has shown a lot of accommodation in the Joint Committee by accepting a number of changes in the original Bill, and some of the provisions of the amending Bill itself underwent basic transformation when the entire Bill was processed by the Joint Committee I only hope and trust that the hon Minister will show the same flexibility and resilience of mind while considering the various amendments that will be moved on the floor of the House.

One of the most important aspects of this Bill is the provision regarding take-over bids The corporate sector has in recent times given evidence of a lot of malpractices arising out of the take-over of well-established companies by certain groups and individuals sometimes by backdoor methods and sometimes by manipulations an sometimes by trying to circumvent some of the important provisions of the Act The provisions of section 372 of the Companies Act, 1956 and section 23 of the MRTP Act, on the basis of facts and experience, were found to be completely inadequate to tackle some

of the malpractices in the take-over bids. Therefore such take-overs which are often unfair to the non-controlling shareholders, particularly financial institutions, who are kept completely in the dark while secret negotiations, are entered into by third parties with the controlling shareholders who had definite advantage over the others—they are able to dictate the particular prices—this type of manipulations went on and it was very necessary to see that such malpractices are completely curbed. For that purpose certain provisions have been introduced in this Bill, which are welcome.

Section 408 is intended against as a corrective against mismanagement under the Companies Act. Very often Directors are appointed by the Government in order to see that the interests of company and the shareholders are safeguarded. In the previous provisions, they did not have adequate voice. They were just formally there without being able to check the malpractices. In this regard also, the Bill seeks to safeguard the interests of the company of the shareholders and of the general public.

A number of problems have been tackled in this amending Bill after it was processed by the Joint Select Committee. I would make a cursory reference to some salient features and then offer concrete suggestions for strengthening the contents of the Bill further. Some of the important aspects sought to be tackled are: Failure to enlist shares with all the stock exchanges mentioned in the prospectus. Then, malpractices arising out invitation of deposits from the public by non-banking companies. Then, there is the aspect of *benami* holdings of shares. Then tendency to introduce monopoly in the auditing system. There is collusion between the company and the auditing folks as a result of which they squeeze the shareholders and generally the interests of the consumers are completely set aside. Then, use of reserve funds by way of dividends to the dteriment of the interests of the company an of the shareholders. Then non-availability of liquid funds for the payment of dividend declared. Then, the concept of management has played havoc in the past. In this regard the amending Bill has made certain changes. In the original Bill, two new sections 4A and 4B were sought to be introduced providing a wider definition of "same management" as distinct from the original concept of management. The new definition was found to be extremely wide, so wide that it would have restricted the operations of small and medium-size companies and retarded the formation of capital and to that extent impeded the process of investment and growth. Therefore it was found necessary to continue the existing definition in the case of companies governed by the Companies Act, 1956 and it was provided that companies governed by the MRTP Act would be governed by the wider definition of "same management." I think this is a very balanced attitude taken in the Joint Committee Select Committee, which will probably help in safeguarding and further strengthening the rate of growth, investment pattern and at the same time malpractices arising out of the former definition could be completely curbed in the case of large companies governed by the MRTP Act.

Regarding the restrictions on the appointment of former Managing Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers in office, there are important changes that are sought to be made in the Bill. In 1970 the managing agency system was completely abolished and the former Managing Agents, the Secretaries and Treasurers were robbed of their powers to manipulate and control by the backdoor the former companies. In this particular case it was found out that in spite of the abolition of the managing agency system in 1970, under the garb of service agreements the Secretaries and Treasurers and erstwhile Managing Agents would

enter into service agreements, so-called service agreements, and by backdoor the same agencies would try to control the erstwhile organisations and companies. That is how the manipulations and malpractices were going on. To some extent under the new provisions that have been suggested it has been made obligatory that even if such service agreements have been entered into by the former Managing Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers, they must get the approval of the Government and after scrutiny if the Government finds that probably by the backdoor methods, through the service agreements control of the companies is sought to be established, in those cases those agreements will not be approved. So, to some extent this particular malpractice will be curbed.

In spite of some the good provisions of the Bill, a number of lacunae have been left in this Bill and unless they are touched up the objective that is stated in the Bill will not be fulfilled at all. If the radical changes that are sought to be made in the Companies Act are to be implemented, it is very necessary that the structure of the managing boards and the boards of directors of the companies must be basically changed and they must be changed in such a manner that they will be able to reflect the aspirations of the shareholders, the labour and consumers.

Unfortunately, the difficulty in such amending Bills is and there I would seek your guidance on one particular technical point, very often in such amending Bills what happens is that if that partiular Bill is to be effectively implemented, then certain amendments are absolutely necessary, but they cannot be made through the amending Bill because sometimes those amendments are required to be made to the principal Act and those sections of the principal Act are not at all sought to be amended by that Amending Bill. Therefore, if one wants to amend a certain portion of the principal Act to which in the Amending Bill there is no reference at all, on grounds of technicality we are not permitted to move those amendments in the Joint Commically we are not permitted to move those amendments in this House and that is why I say incidentally that our methord of procedure will have to be reoriented. Sir on a number of occasions you were kind enough to say that our Rules of Procedure has become completely out-dated and that it is very necessary that the Rules of Procedure are to be brought in tune with the requirements that are forced by the compelling situation over here, and this is one such compelling situation. We want that the Board of Management and the Board of Directors to be radically restructured but unfortunately, the amending Bill that was sent to the Select Committee did not touch those sections of the principal Act which referred to the constitution of the Board of Director and the Board of Management. Therefore, if any amendment that would seek to restructure the Board of Management and the Board of Directors were to be moved, probably according to the existing Rules of Procedure that amendment would not be admissible at all. It is on that ground that at the Joint Committee level itself I could not get that particular amendment accepted, though the principle of that particular amendment was acceptable to many and here in the debate and discussion also we find that though on both sides of this House on this particular aspect there is the feeling that there is a need for restructuring the Board of Directors and the Board of Management so that they can represent the aspirations of the shareholders the labour and the consumer, that particular aspiration cannot be fulfilled because of this technial difficulty

The concept of financial institutions for the purpose of this particular Bill also has to be changed, and that is again another lacuna that has been left in the Bill. If the provisions of

this Bill are to be effectively implemented, it is very necessary that the concept of financial institutions for the purpose of the implementation of this Bill must be widened in such a manner so that within the ambit of the Bill within the ambit of the concept of financial institutions we should be able to bring into the picture nationalised banks and the General Insurance Corporation of India.

Again, in spirit, probably the Minister would be prepared to accept this. But in terms of the amendment that was moved, he was not willing to do it. I feel that that particular aspect should be considered.

A word about auditing system. No doubt this particular amending Bill goes a step further and the difficulty which exists today namely, the collusion between the companies and the auditing firms—certain auditing firms monopolise in auditing—is sought to be destroyed. But that is not quite adequate. About those experts who have been opposing this particular provision, their concept and contention has been that in the field of auditing which is an expertise science, the expertise and the knowledge of the auditors must be made available. A man like me would like to strike a balance between making the full use of the expertise and knowledge of the auditors and, at the same time preventing collusion between the companies and the auditors who have been auditing the accounts for a considerable amount of time. Therefore, I would prefer a double auditing system to be introduced. That means that there will be two auditors for company auditing, one drawn from the penal of senior auditors so that expertise and knowledge of senior auditors will be available and one drawn from the panel of junior auditors. The panels of senior auditors and junior auditors should be drawn by the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

A word more about the mal-practice that has arisen out of excess subscriptions. At the stage of moving amendments, I will say a word about it. But I wish to point out to the House that in prominant cities like, Bombay, Calcutta and elsewhere it is the usual experience that certain companies advertise their shares and there is oversubscription of shares. They do not reveal the position as to what exactly is the stage at which the share position has reached in the company. They take more subscriptions and over-subscribed amounts are kept with the company for a long time. Lakhs of rupees get accumulated and they do not pay interest at all. After some years the amount is paid back to those who have oversubscribed. As a result of that, large amounts are available to these companies.

In order that this mal-practice should be stopped, I am moving amendment No. 73 in which I am suggesting that if such amount of over-subscription is accumulated in the hands of the company, after the fixed date within 8 days, that amount must be returned to those who have over-subscribed and, if they do not do that in that case 12 per cent interest must be paid by the companies to those subscribers who have subscribed to the shares. This is a lacuna that is left in the Bill.

Then, there is a provision for the transfer of amount of unpaid dividends. To my mind, certain aspect of that seems to be very unfair. In the Report of the Joint Committee, on p. 18 there is Section 205B. There are certain provisions that are made that as far unpaid dividends are there, they should be actually put in the form of a separate account and, if the amounts are not paid or not claimed, in that case the amounts are to be given to the Government and the shareholders have to take back those amounts with certain procedures. If you go into the statistical data that is available, you will find that as far as the large share-holders are concerned, those who have large shares, they are very meticulous about getting those

dividends back and therefore, on a prescribed date, within a day or two, they will apply and they will get back their dividends. It is only the small share-holders whose dividend amounts are always pending. If some addtional difficulties are created it is only the small share-holders who will suffer.

Here is a new provision that is sought to be made:

"Any person claiming to be entitled to any money transferred under sub-Section (5) of Section 205A to the general revenue account of the Central Government may apply to the Central Government for an order, for payment of the money claimed and the Central Government may if satisfied, whether on a certificate by the company or otherwise that such person is entitled to the whole or any part of the money claimed make an order for the payment to that person of the sum due to him after taking such security from him as it may think fit"

This is a cumbersome procedure that has been introduced and it is in the cases of small shareholders. As far as large shareholders are concerned, you will find from the statistics that their payment is not at all pending. It is only in the case of small shareholders that this particular difficulty arises and if they have to come and offer adequate security, that becomes an additional difficulty. I think, that particular difficulty must be removed.

16 hrs.

In conclusion I would say only one things. I have suggested certain amendments and I will speak on those amendments when there is clause-by-clause consideration. I would like to say that certain provisions of the Bill are quite adequate. As I have said in my introductory remarks, company law is such a field of legislation that by the compelling situation and the financial conditions of the various institutions it is necessary to amend the law from time to time. The Joint Committee has gone through a number of amendments. As I have indicated in the brief observations that I have made and also in the minute of dissent, unless the structural changes that I have suggested are made and unless some of the amendments that I have suggested are accepted probably the content of the Bill cannot be adequately strengthened.

I would conclude by saying that the hon. Minister should show the same flexbility of mind which he showed during the proceedings of the Joint Committee and consider some of the amendments on the floor of the House. Unfortunately, an amendment is sought to be defined as that entity which is always rejected in the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: Of the Opposition or ruling Party?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE. Moved by Opposition. The question of the ruling Party does not arise. As far as the ruling Party is concerned, an amendment is defined as that moved and on which speeches are made but which at the stage of voting is always withdrawn. As far as Opposition is concerned, very often amendments are not considered on merits. Nevertheless I hope and trust that the hon. Minister will consider each amendment on merits and those amendments which will strengthen the very aims and objects of the Bill will be accepted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call the Minister to reply, I would like to deal with the procedural matter which Mr. Madhu Dandavate raised just now. It is not as if all doors are closed to any suggestion to amend the original Acts even though they may not be part of the amending Bill brought forward by the Government. There are a number of ways open.

This is for your information. Number one is: if there is any amendment which has been accepted or any amendment which is consequential to the amendment proposed—if you want that matter to be brought forward, you can bring it that way. Another well accepted procedure is for you to suggest by way of amendment the addition of a new clause to the amending Bill. And the third is: especially when the Bill has gone to a Select Committee, nothing prevents the Select Committee after studying the Bill, to make a special report to the Speaker or to the Government and say that, in view of different things that have come to light, the whole Bill should be recast and these amendments should be made. In this connection I would draw your attention to rule 276 which says:

"A Committee may...."

That is, the Select Committee.

"A Committee may if it thinks fit, make a special report on any matter that arises or comes to light in the course of its work which it may consider necssary to bring to the notice of the Speaker or the House, notwithstanding that such matter is not directly connected with or does not fall within or is not incidental to, its terms of reference."

So if you had been very keen about thorough re-casting you could have had the matter taken up in the Select Committee. Even if you yourself might not have been a member of the Select Committee, nothing prevents that.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: He was a Member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing prevents that. I am just pointing out the procedure.

The hon. Minister.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I was going to support you. In fact on this point of procedure, even I wanted to move an amendment and I wrote to the Speaker to give me permission which was declined. I was not given permission....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is important, you can give that amendment.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Now I have not moved. I wrote to the Speaker to allow me to move my amenment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am saying that this is a very important Bill and if you have an amendment nothing prevents me to accept to even now.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Now, I do not think it is on the order paper.

श्री मधु लिमये (दांका): मेरा पोइंट आफ़ आर्डर है। मैं आपकी मदद करना चाहता हूं। मैं अभी आपको एक चिट्ठी लिख रहा था कि मैं भी कुछ संशोधन पेश करना चाहता हूं और हो सकता है कि अगर खुले दिल से मंत्री जी विचार करेंगे तो मेरे संशोधन को मान लेंगे। मेरा सवाल है कि नियम 79 के तहत

"If notice of an amendment to a clause or schedule has not been given one day before the day on which the Bill is to be considered, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved".

मेरा खयाल है कि मेरे मित्र कोई टेक्नीकेलिटिज की बात नहीं उठायेंगे और मंत्री जी को, इनको, मुझको, जो भी आपके पास लिख कर दे दें, सैकेन्ड रीडिंग के समय आप अगर उनको इजाजत दे

दीजिए गा, तो कोई एतराज नहीं उठाये गा। अगर इससे बढ़िया बिल बनता है तो हमको टैक्नीकैलिटिज के ऊपर नहीं अड़ना चाहिये। क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड के समय आप सहायता करते थे और आपने हमारी मदद की थी। उसमें भी जौइंट कमेटी बैठी थी और बहुत सारे अच्छे परिवर्तन की छूट आपने हमको दी थी।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I am not on the technical ground as such. If no notice is given, it does not give us time to consider the implications of the amendment. Certainly, otherwise, we could have considered them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I fully remember the provisions to which you made a reference. Therefore, while submitting my amendments to the Joint Select Comittee, I said that though two particular amendments are outside the purview of the amending Bill, they are very important regarding the Board of Directors. Special permission should be sought to get these amendments moved. Now, I come to know on the floor of the House that the Minister already sought the permission of the Speaker. Probably, if we were informed about this earlier, then, we could have also approached the Speaker asking him to give a Special permission to move that. When we try to take the advantage of that provision, unfortunately, the attitude seems to be.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: That only the Government can move!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I, for one, will not say that only the Government should have that opportunity. But, as I said, this is a very important Bill. I find that a very large number of amendments stand in the name of the Minister himself, a very large number of amendments of which he has given notice, which shows, to me, that even after the Select Committee has gone into this matter thoroughly, the Government also feel concerned about it. They must have been doing a lot of rethinking and that is why a large number of amendment are given notice by the Government.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Started thinking yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, they have given notice of amendments.

Now, what I am saying is this. Please do not make it a prestige issue.. If even at this stage the Minister in charge of the Bill feels that some amendments are still necessary, I personally see no objection to those amendments being brought before the House, on my accepting them, and giving the House an opportunity to discuss them, and to reject or to accept them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you referring to the amendments?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am referring to what the Minister has said. He was saying, he was rather late, it is time-barred and so it is not allowed. I am saying, there is no bar. I can accept it even now. But what I am saying is about the amendments given by private members, and as you know, there is a point of difference there. If you stand on prestige and say, if those amendments are accepted, why not mine,—of course, that is a correct stand,—but the fact of the matter is, the Government has to consider those amendments. They have got to study them.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: We can adjourn for a day

और नयेअमेंडमेंट दिये जायें

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you insist on that, well, I cannot accept even the Minister's amendment. But

if you feel that since the Bill is important, you do not make it a point of issue, then I will accept his amendments.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I would not be bringing those amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He does not want to bring the amendments. (*Interruptions*) Order please. He is not bringing them. Therefore the question does not arise. I am referring to them because he mentioned them.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I am not bringing them. I did not give due notice of those amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When we deal with important matters, we should be more concerned with the Bill and its effect on the country...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, with regard to those two amendments to which I made a reference, I could not give notice, because at the Select Committee stage we were told that permission will not be available. What I say is this. Will the hon. Minister try to contact honourable Speaker in this matter and get his permission so that these are taken up? These are, as you will yourself see, simple amendments. One is, for example, for re-structuring the Board....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. If amendments are not before me, the question does not arise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What I say is this: They are already with the Company Law Department. I say this because they were already tabled before the Joint Select Committee. We were told, they are extraneous to the amending Bill. So, there is no permission to move them and they cannot be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will suggest some way out. We must be more concerned with the effect of the Bill on the country when we are dealing with such important matters and the Minister himself is inclined to think that some further amendments are necessary, although for technical reasons, he is not able to bring them. There are certain members of the Opposition who feel that certain things should be brought before the House and I do not want to stand in their way. I do not want to rush through this Bill. I am just making a suggestion: if you consider it necessary we may take one day more and discuss the matter; there is no harm in adjourning the discussion on this Bill and taking it up tomorrow; in the meanwhile we may take up some other business so that in the meantime you can discuss and sort things out.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: With reference to the amendments which are there, it is a very large list of amendment. The hon. Member knows about this. There are certain amendments which are important. I have told him privately and I will tell the House later on. I am going to accept one of them. But about the other amendments, I have considered these very carefully and I am sorry, it is rather too late, now I do not think we should think of any more amendments. I have stated so.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: If you adjourn, we can move fresh amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am suggesting a way out. I would like the matter to be gone into a little more carefully.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: No postponement; this should be over.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli): I have given an amendment which is extraneous to the amending Bill; I do not know whether it is there or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If your amendment is there....

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: This is extraneous to the amending Bill I do not know, whether because of that, it was not printed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am told they are all there; we can check them up. Order please

SHRI H. R GOKHALE: Sir, I am grateful to you and to the hon Members who participated in this discussion In the beginning of the debate, I was a little disappointed because major parts of the Bill were not referred to at all.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Just a minute Sir, this is an important Bill And only very few Members have spoken from the ruling party And if Opposition Members want to speak, they may be given an opportunity

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will kindly sit down I think we have gone through this and the Minister, right at the beginning, made a very generous offer that we might sit for the whole day for the discussion of this Bill, he even offered to reply tomorrow You must have seen that I did not ring the bell and I did not stop anybody I allowed them to speak for twenty to twentyfive minutes The point is that Prof Dandavate has spoken just now from your party Both of you also have the names of Madhu So, it is difficult to call one after another I am not denying you But, I am saying that there are few speakers on this Bill I can very well understand that it is a difficult Bill—unless somebody has gone through this Bill and read it it is difficult to speak on it I was trying this morning to go through the reports of the Select Committee and the notes of dissent and other things There are a number of things which I understood and there are a number of other things which I do not understand. So, unless and until the Members are serious and study this Bill, they will not be able to speak.

I shall give Shri Limaye a chance in the third reading Let us not do something which will do some harm or violence to the procedure

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It is a ritual.

मैं बोलना चाहता था, आपको चिट्ठी लिखी थी। तीसरे वाचनके बाद यह थोड़ें ही विचार करेंगे।

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Even the hon Minister promised to yield

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Well, I can only appeal to the Minister I have called him If he can yield in order to enable Shri Limaye to speak, it is all right (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H R GOKHALE This compliment from Shri Limaye is welcome particularly

I think discussion has already taken place Moreover the point of view which Mr Limaye is going to put forward has already been put by his colleague, Prof Dandavate In fact I was going to say that, with your permission, I am grateful to Prof Dandavate for his speech and for carrying a large part of the burden which I was carrying in respect of explaining to the House as to what are the major portions of the amendments that are brought before the House and I thought that it won't be necessary for me to reiterate all those things in great details I must say that Prof Dandavate had made his points so ably explaining the provisions that have been included in this Bill It is true that in respect of some of these matters that are brought out in the amended Bill, there still remain some lacunae. I agree with them and when the time comes, I shall come to the House with the necessary amendments

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you do not mind, I want to make one submission. Sir, I thought that he was really clarifying the point that I have made. You also said that if the hon. Minister yields, you are prepared to allow him to reply tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But, there are no speakers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There are speakers from the opposition side who have given their names. There are certain points which Shri Madhu Limaye wants to make so that they may help him to reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is between you and the Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has already said that he is willing to allow the speakers to speak. From the ruling party if there are no speakers who want to speak, I think you will allow the Opposition speakers to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anyway, the Minister is responsive to Shri Madhu Limaye.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I do not wish to stifle this debate. It should not become a precedent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will not be a precedent. Please don't be too long. Mr. Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा इस विधेयक के बारे में यह कहना नहीं है कि इसके सभी अनुच्छेद खराब हैं। कुछ अच्छे हैं और कुछ के बारे में एक अर्से से कोशिश भी कर रहा था। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे हैं कि उनके बारे में कुछ कहना आवश्यक भी है। कुछ अनुच्छेद नहीं रहते तो ज्यादा अच्छा था।

मैं अधिकारी अनुच्छेद से शुरुआत करना चाहता हूं। आप पेज 37 लीजिये। इस में इन्होंने कम्पनी के पदाधिकारियों को जो मानधन दिया जाता है, उस में संशोधन करना चाहा है और उस में पांच ऐसी बातें रखी हैं कि जिन के आधार पर यह रिम्युनरेशन निश्चित किया जाएगा। मंत्री जी को पता होगा कि उनके साथ और उनके पहले जो कम्पनी अफेयर्स के मंत्री थे श्रीफखरुद्दीन-अली अहमद साहब उन से मेरा एक अर्से से कई कम्पनियों के बारे में पत्र व्यवहार चल रहा है। जो इन्होंने सब से अन्त में रखा है उसको मैं चाहता हूं कि सब से पहले रखा जाए और उस पर सब से अधिक वजन दिया जाए

(e) Public policy relating to removal of disparities in income.

क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सदन के सामने कोई अपने अध्ययन का निष्कर्ष रखेंगे कि जो बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियां हैं और छोटी कम्पनियां भी हैं उस में इस समय जो मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर आदि पदाधिकारी हैं उनको कितनी तनख्वाह, वेतन भत्ते, सुविधायें दी जाती हैं ? अगर इसका ब्यौरा कभी सिलसिलेवार सदन के सामने आएगा तो मैं इसके बारे में इस पर क्यों जोर देना चाहता हूं इसका आपको पता चलेगा। आपने मजदूरों के बारे में अभी अध्यादेश जारी किया ऐसी हालत में आपके हाथ में जो पहले भी अधिकार था, अब कुछ उसका आपने स्पष्टीकरण किया है सरकार को कम्पनी बिल, कम्पनी एक्ट के बारे में बार बार क्यों—आना पड़ता है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ईमानदारी से अपने अधिकारों का सार्वजनिक हित में इस्तेमाल करेगी ? मुझे लगता है कि रिम्युनरेशन के बारे में

[श्री मधु लिमये]

आज तक इन—अधिकारों का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है। इन लोगों का जो रिम्यु-नरेशन है इसके ऊपर कुल्हाड़ा चलाने की जरूरत है। एक्स का इस्तेमाल उसको करना चाहिये।

32 और 33 क्लाजिज के कुछ विदेशी कम्पनियों को कम्पनी कानून के तहत लाने का प्रयास किया गया है। यह ठीक बात है लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि कुछ फारेन एक्सचेंज रेग्युलेशन एक्ट के अन्दर प्रावधान हैं, इस में यह नया प्रावधान है रिजर्व बैंक और कैबिनेट के द्वारा कुछ गाइडलाइन्ज दी गई हैं। ऐसी हालत में क्या इस काम को इस तरह से अलग अलग करने से कोई विदेशी कम्पनियों का ढंग से नियंत्रण हो पाएगा? कोई व्यापक प्रावधान विदेशी कम्पनियों के बारे में ट्रांजीशनल पीरियड के लिए, उस समय के लिए जब तक कि वे हिन्दुस्तानी कम्पनियां नहीं हो जाती हैं, सम्यक दृष्टि रख कर प्रावधान इस में लाना चाहिये। स्वयं मैंने एक प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल दिया है, फारेन कम्पनीज रेग्युलेशन बिल। मेरा आपसे विनम्र विनती है कि उसके ऊपर आप जरूर विचार करें।

क्लाज 31 आप देखें। सरकारी डायरेक्टर्स की संख्या वगैरह के बारे में इस में प्रावधान किया गया है। लेकिन केवल सरकारी डायरेक्टरों की संख्या बढ़ाने से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। ये डायरेक्टर वहां जा कर क्या करें, सरकार की जो औद्योगिक नीति है, जो सामाजिक नीति है, आर्थिक नीति है, उन सब नीतियों को लेकर कम्पनी व्यवहार निर्धारित कैसे करें इसके बारे में बहुत सोच समझ कर हर एक कम्पनी के लिए, हर एक इंडस्ट्री के लिए उनको निर्देशक सिद्धान्त या गाइडलाइन्ज तैयार करनी चाहियें और इन डायरेक्टर्स के लिए यह अनिवार्य बना दिया जाना चाहिये कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स के जो निर्णय होंगे, मिनटस होंगे उनके ऊपर वे हस्ताक्षर करें, वार्ता में जो निर्णय करते हैं उनके प्रति उनका कोई दायित्व नहीं रहता है यही बात जो वित्तीय संस्थाओं के डायरेक्टर रहते हैं उनके बारे में भी मैं कहूंगा। मैंने शायद आपको इसके बारे में लिखा भी है कि उनके लिए भी सरकार गाइडलाइन्ज दे दे और उनके जो मिनट्स होते हैं या निर्णय होते हैं उनके ऊपर अपना हस्ताक्षर करने को उनको बाध्य करे। नहीं तो इन निर्णयों के प्रति फाइनेंशल इस्टीट्यूशन्ज की ओर से जो डायरेक्टर जाते हैं या सरकार के द्वारा जो डायरेक्टर नियुक्त किए जाएंगे, उनका कोई दायित्व कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं रहेगी।

युनाइटिड किंगडम के कम्पनी कानून की नकल करते हुए क्लाज 30 में कहा गया है कि होलटाइम सेक्रेटरी का पद होना चाहिए। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस पद की क्या आवश्यकता है। यह एक नौकरशाही दृष्टि-कोण है, जिस के अनुसार अपनी सेवाओं का विस्तार करने और सेक्रेटरीज की संख्या को बढ़ाने का काम विगत 27 वर्षों से चल रहा है। सरकार में भी यही स्थिति है। अंग्रेजों के जाने के समय सचिवालय में जितने सचिव थे और

प्रश्न किसने उठाया है ? मुझे याद है कि 1965 में, जब श्री कृष्णमाचारी वित्त मंत्री थे, मेरे एक सवाल के उत्तर में बताया गया कि सचिवों की संख्या चार गुनी हो गई है । जो कुछ सरकारी सैक्टर में हो रहा है, सरकार वही निजी क्षेत्र में भी करने जा रही है । मैं समझता हूं कि फुल-टाइम पेड सेक्रेटरी की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, यह फिजूलखर्ची का एक तरीका है, और इस पर रोक लगानी चाहिए ।

जहां तक क्लाज 27 का सम्बन्ध है, यह अच्छी बात है कि सोल सेलिंग एजेन्सी पर कोई पाबन्दी लगाई गई है । आप जानते हैं कि चौथी लोक सभा में किलाचन्द वालों का मामला आया था, और मैंने बहुत ताकत के साथ इस को उठाया था । इस विधेयक में कहा गया है कि किन किन वस्तुओं की सोल सेलिंग एजेन्सी नहीं रहेगी, सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में एक सूची प्रकाशित की जायेगी । होना चाहिए इस से उल्टा । मेरी राय में आज देश में सेलर्ज मार्केट है, और देश में उत्पादन की जो स्थिति है, उस को देखते हुए यह कई वर्षों तक रहने वाली है । ऐसी हालत में यह साधारण पाबन्दी होनी चाहिए कि सोल सेलिंग एजेन्सी नाम की चीज नहीं रहेगी और अगर किसी विशेष चीज के बारे में सरकार इस की आवश्यकता समझती है, तो एक नोटिफिकेशन में स्पष्टीकरण दे कर वह उस के लिए सोल सेलिंग एजेन्सी की इजाजत देवी । मेरा तात्पर्य यह है कि सरकार सोल सेलिंग एजेन्सी पर साधारण पाबन्दी लगा दे, और अगर किसी एक-आध चीज के बारे में इस को लगता है कि उस में ब्लैकमार्केट नहीं है, और उस की बिक्री करना मुश्किल काम है, तो वह उस के लिए छूट दे सकती है ।

इस विधेयक में टेक-ओवर बिड के बारे में प्रावधान किये गये हैं । लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि वर्तमान कम्पनी कानून के तहत जो अधिकार हैं, उन का भी कभी इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है । आज तक जो टेकओवर बिड हुए हैं, क्या कम्पनी एफैयर्ज मिनिस्टर ने उन को स्टडी कर के अपने निष्कर्ष कभी भी इस सदन के सामने रखे हैं ? अभी अभी इस सदन में एन० आर० सी० की चर्चा हो रही थी । क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम नहीं है कि यह जो आज कापडिया ग्रुप बना है इन लोगों ने कैसे धन इकट्ठा किया, इन्होंने पूरे क्लिक निक्सन ग्रुप को हथिया लिया और अब प्रेफरेंस शेयरहोल्डर्स सम्बन्धी वर्तमान प्रावधान का दुरुपयोग कर के एन० आर० सी० पर कब्जा करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं ? मंत्री महोदय यह जानते हैं । पैसा बंटा है बड़े पैमाने पर । 1968 में क्लिक निक्सन ग्रुप के बारे में जो टेक-ओवर बिड हुआ था मैंने उस के संबंध में उस समय के मंत्री श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद, को एक मेमोरेंडम दिया था । लेकिन यह खेद की बात है कि 1968 में मैंने सरकार के सामने जो जानकारी रखी थी, आज तक छ साल के बाद भी—न उस की कोई जांच हुई है और न कोई कार्यवाही की गई है । अगर सरकार की इच्छा शक्ति नहीं है, अगर सरकार की मंशा ही संदेहास्पद है, तो मेरा ख्याल है कि इस प्रावधान से भी कुछ होने वाला नहीं है ।

विगत दस पन्द्रह सालों में इस तरह के जितने भी टेक-ओवर बिड हुए हैं, कम्पनी

[श्री मधु लिमये]

कानून, इनकमटैक्स और वैल्थ टैक्स सम्बंधी कानूनों के तहत उन सभी लोगों के कारनामों की जांच होनी चाहिए, उन की तरफ सरकार का जो बकाया है, वह वसूल होना चाहिए और उन पर जुर्माना भी होना चाहिए। अगर सरकार उन पर जबर्दस्त जुर्माना करेगी तो एक भी कम्पनी इन लोगों के हाथ में नहीं रहेगी।

जैसा कि एक्स्प्लेनेशन में भी कहा गया है, कभी कभी टेक-ओवर हो जाता है और शेयरहोल्डर्ज को पता ही नहीं चलता है जबकि वास्तव में वे मैनेजमेंट में परिवर्तन नहीं चाहते हैं। क्लिक निक्सन ग्रुप के बारे में ऐसा ही हुआ था। वे लोग अहमदाबाद और सूरत की इलेक्ट्रिसिटी कम्पनियों पर कब्जा कर के अपने ग्रुप का मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर नियुक्त करना चाहते थे। उस वक्त श्री टी० ए० पाई एन्ड० आई० सी० के चेयरमैन थे मैंने उन को पत्र लिख कर इस मैनेजमेंट के टेक-ओवर को रोकने का प्रयास किया। मुझे पता नहीं है कि वर्तमान परिस्थिति क्या है।

क्लाज 19 के तहत डिविडेंड वाली रकम को केन्द्रीय सरकार जनरल रेवन्यु एकाउंट में क्यों रखना चाहती है। मैंने इस प्रावधान को बहुत गौर से पढ़ा है, लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि सरकार इस को खर्च करना चाहती है या क्या करना चाहती है। सरकार इस को लेना क्यों आवश्यक समझती है? इस का जो स्पष्टीकरण दिया गया है, वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। मंत्री महोदय को इस का खुलासा करना चाहिए।

सरकार द्वारा डिपाजिट्स वगैरह के बारे में जो प्रावधान रखे गये थे, जायंट कमेटी ने उस में परिवर्तन क्यों किया है? मेरी राय में मूल प्रावधान अच्छे थे। डिपाजिट्स वगैर को लेकर इतना गोलमाल हो रहा है। मारुति के डिपाजिट्स का सवाल उठाते हुए मैं ने कहा था कि दो सौ डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर्ज से चार करोड़ रुपये तक डिपाजिट्स इकट्ठा करने का प्रयास किया गया। बाद में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि रजिस्ट्रार आफ कम्पनीज के पास उन का कोई बैलेंस शीट नहीं आया है। फिर शीतकालीन सत्र में इस के बारे में 1 75 करोड़ रुपये की बात मंत्री द्वारा स्वीकारी गई, जब कि मैंने चार करोड़ रुपये की बात कही थी। वे 31 मार्च, 1973 तक की फिगर्ज हैं। नये फिगर्ज क्या हैं? जिन कम्पनियों का प्राडक्ट मार्केट में नहीं आया है, जो टेस्ट भी नहीं हुआ है अगर सरकार इस प्रकार की कम्पनियों को जनता में डिपाजिट लेने की छूट देगी, तो वह अच्छा नहीं होगा।

जायंट कमेटी ने यह परिवर्तन किया है कि अगर शेयरहोल्डर्ज और डायरेक्टर्ज का सवाल है, तो उस का एडवरटाइजमेंट नहीं देना चाहिए। मेरे ख्याल में यह परिवर्तन अच्छा नहीं हुआ है। मूल प्रावधान अच्छा था।

विभिन्न क्लाजिज के तहत अदालत के अधिकार छीन कर कम्पनी ला बोर्ड को दे दिये गये हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि ये प्रावधान कोई अच्छे नहीं हैं। सरकार समझती है कि शायद इस में वक्त बचेगा, समय बर्बाद नहीं होगा। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस से बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान होने वाला है। कम्पनी

ला बोर्ड जिस ढंग से काम करता आ रहा है। वह संतोषजनक नहीं है।

अन्त में मैं इस बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त हमारे देश में भ्रष्टाचार और असमानता का जो माहौल है, उस के कारण सरकार के हाथ में जितने भी विवकाधीन अधिकार, डिसक्रीशनरी पावर्ज, दिये जा रहे हैं, इस बात का डर है कि इन अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल अधिकारी लोग, और सरकार के लोग, चुनाव के लिए चन्दा इकट्ठा करने के लिए या अपनी जेबें भरने के लिए करेंगे। अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य भी दिल की बात कहेंगे, तो वे इस से सहमत होंगे।

इस लिए में बार-बार कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार कम्पनी कानून में चाहे हजार परिवर्तन करे, लेकिन जब तक उस की नीति और दिशा में उचित परिवर्तन नहीं होता है, जब तक उस में ऐसी जबरदस्त इच्छा शक्ति, विल पावर, का उदय नहीं होता है—जिस का आज घोर अभाव है—कि हम काले धन को और कम्पनी सेक्टर में होने वाले सब गलत कामों को सख्ती के साथ रोकेंगे, तब तब तक इस तरह के परिवर्तनों से कुछ नहीं होने वाला है।

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): Sir, I am glad everybody has had a chance. As I said, a great portion of the burden I was carrying in the matter of explaining the important provisions of the Bill has been reduced because of the masterly review of the existing provisions of the Bill as reported by the Joint Committee made by Prof. Dandavate. I think some of the points mentioned by him do bear repetition because they really highlight to what extent major changes in the provisions of the Act are now being made by this Bill as reported by the Joint Committee. Unfortunately, sufficient stress was not laid on these provisions. Therefore, I would take your permission to refer to some of them to indicate that really some very important changes are made by this Bill in the existing company law.

16.35 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI *in the Chair*]

While I agree with Professor Dandavate that company law is a subject where you are dealing with the corporate sector and regulation is necessary for the efficient functioning of the corporate sector, no last word can be said at any one time and a review has to take place constantly, and amendment of the law from time to time, as may be necessitated by the exigencies of the situation. That is why, as rightly pointed out, the Act itself has been amended more than once and we have now a sufficiently comprehensive amending Bill for the consideration of the House.

Reference was made to some of the basic features. One of them was the concept of "group". This was very exhaustively discussed in the Joint Committee and there was a lot of difference of opinion on the difinition of 'group' as given in clause 2 of the amending Bill. Various points were made and it was said that the difinition is so vague that it will make two alien persons as partners in the same group, although they are not partners in the same group. That is not neally true. The definition of "group" is so clear that on an objective assessment, on a consideration of facts and circumstances as they have come to light, the Company Law Board could be in a position to determine now whether a person or

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

persons or bodies of persons and their constituents belong to a group or not. This definition of 'group' has remained particularly relevant only in respect of companies which are governed by Chapter III of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. It is true that this amendment was made in the Joint Committee when it was pointed out that if the concept of "same management", which is now defined in clause 43 of the Bill before the House were made applicable to all the companies, then small and medium sector companies can be adversely affected, their growth will be impeded and, therefore, it would be proper that the 'same management' concept should be made applicable to the larger houses which, as the House knows, are governed by Chapter III of the MRTP Act. Therefore, the whole definition of "same management" was transferred, as it were, from the Companies Act to the MRTP Act, so that when you are administering that Act, the nature of inter-connection or the extent of inter-connection could be determined on the basis of this wide definition of "same management" which is given in clause 43 of the Bill which is before the House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will it be applicable with retrospective effect?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: You cannot make it applicable with retrospective effect. But you will be happy to know that there are a large number of pending cases under the MRTP Act and as soon as this Act is passed, it will be applicable to all the cases which are under examination before the MRTP Commission and they will have to determine inter-connection on the basis of the amended provisions of what is meant by 'same management' in clause 43.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Delay by the MRTP Commission has become a virtue.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: It is not true. The MRTP Commission is now deciding cases very expeditiously. While on the one hand it is said that they are going into all the matters and making a proper report to the Government so that Government can take a proper decision, on the other hand we cannot complain that they are giving enough time, enough opportunities to all the parties to come before the Monopolies Commission so that all facts and materials are collected and taking into consideration all the relevant information the Monopolies Commission gives the report. Under the Act the report is expected to be given in 90 days' time. But there is a provision that they can ask for more time if they think that their enquiry is not complete and they have to collect further information. But in most of the cases, I am glad to say, the MRTP Commission has acted with expedition and the complaint of delay is no longer true.

Reference was made to section 408 of the Companies Act with regard to the appointment of Government Directors. Now, at the moment, under the present law, only two directors can be appointed. The appointment of two directors certainly has certain consequences For example when these directors are appointed, new directors cannot be appointed and so on and so forth. But the two directors cannot themselves effectively exercise control over the management of the company where such control is found necessary. Therefore, in the amendment which is now proposed, the power is taken to appoint as many directors as he necessary in the public interest for controlling the management or mismamanagement of the company where the appointment of the directors is considered to be necessary.

Another very important point to which a reference was made by Prof. Madu Dandavate is with regard to the failure of listing on all the Stock

Exchanges which are mentioned in the prospectus by which applications for shares are invited. This has become necessary because of the judgment of the Supreme Court where the view which the Government was taking before was not accepted. The view which the Government was taking earlier was that when Companies tell the people, the prospective subscribers, that their shares are going to be enlisted, say, on Bombay, Calcutta or Delhi or Madras or such other Stock Exchanges—some of them are recognised as big Stock Exchanges—and, then when the allotment of shares is made, the poor share-holder who has subscribed comes to know that the enlistment has not taken place on any of these major Stock Exchanges, that is, the liquidity of his share does not exist so far as Bombay or Calcutta or Madras or Delhi Stock Exchange is concerned and that it is listed only on a small insignificant stock exchange, it was not proper compliance of the law.

This is a mechanism which is used by people who invite applications for shares to attract applications for allotment of shares whereas their actual intention is never to have enlistment done on all of the stock exchanges that are mentioned in the prospectus inviting applications for shares. Unfortunately, under the existing law as it is, the courts took the view that there is no obligation to have enlistment on all the stock exchanges which are mentioned in the prosspectus and that the Government cannot compel such enlistment.

In order to remove this lacuna, the provision is now made that if they mention four Stock Exchanges in the prospectus, they must enlist the shares on those four Stock Exchanges. If they cannot mention four, let them mention one. But they cannot persuade the people to believe that their shares are worth so much that they would be recognised by Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi stock exchanges and so on and so forth; invite applications for shares and then the poor share-holders come to know that the liquidity of the shares is practically nil and that they have to go to a very small insignificant stock exchange for transactions relating to shares.

Another important aspect which has been missed by us at the time of the Joint Committee's consideration of the Bill is this. I have moved an amendment on this. Even then, I had missed one point which has been mentioned by Prof. Madhu Dandavate. Therefore, as I said earlier, I am going to accept an amendment when the time comes for accepting it. The provision was like this that when they issue capital, say, of Rs. 1 crore, it is over-subscribed. In fact, what they receive by way of subscription is Rs. 2 crores or even Rs 3 crores. Now, the real situation should be that when you are not able to allot shares to all those who have applied for allotment of shares the excess over the capital which you have issued ought to be refunded back to the person who has applied for allotment of share and who has not been given allotment of shares.

Here, one of the mal-practices prevalent is that the companies retain the money with themselves. There was some provision with regard to the payment of interest in the existing Act also if the payment was not made within 8 days or whatever it is. But that interest of 5 per cent at that time has now become obsolete. In the present circumstances, the obligation to pay 12 per cent interest has been proposed which, I believe, is a very salutary change.

It has also been made obligatory to make these amounts transferred to a special account to which the amounts may be credited and they will not be used or rather misused by the companies for their other nefarious activities. They should be available for payment back to the share-holders as soon as the demand is

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

made by those to whome shares could not be allotted.

Similarly, there is an obligation caused on the refund to be made within a specified time.

These are very salutary amendments which are made on the basis of experiences gained so far.

Then, a reference was made to the *benami* transactions. We know that they play havoc in the transfer of shares. Therefore, there is now an obligation caused on the transferer as well as the transferee to make a declaration in the prescribed form, in the regulated manner, to declare the name of the real beneficiary and, if the name of the real beneficiary is not declared, then they are liable to the penalty and also invalidation of the document of title etc. The liability of the company to pay the dividend to the person in whose name the share stands will be discharged when the payment is made to him, as at present.

Regarding the reserve funds for dividends, in the original Bill there was a provision that the reserves accumulates will not be used for declaring dividends. So far as this Bill is concorned, I came at a late stage. But I read the evidence given by the Chamber of Commerce and others who were criticising this provision, and their main ground of attack was that, if they were not allowed to use the reserves for declaration of dividends, then it would act as a disincentive for building up reserves whereas basically reserves are a good thing because they are necessary for the stability of the company, for further expansion of plough-back and not only for distribution as bonus shares and so on and so forth. They asked as to why should anybody have the reserves if the reserves are not to be utilised for declaration of dividends. My answer to them was that I would make it obligatory on them to carry a certain percentage of profits to the reserves so that they will not be in a position to do anything which is a disincentive for the building up of reserves. This provision is made and even there, there is a limit placed. It is not insisted that the entire profits should be transferred to the reserves—it is never done—but on a reasonable basis, on the basis of the limit prescribed, a certain amount of profit should be transferred to the reserves so that the reserves are built up, the building up of reserves is guaranteed and at the same time the argument of disincenutive disappears. When it was mentioned, it was, of course, an embarrassment to them because it was they who gave the idea of introducing this in the Joint Committee which I thought was a very necessary change and which is a part of the Bill.

References have been made to the use of funds which are in the form of unpaid dividends. I am not very exact, but roughly I can mention that an amount to the tune of nearly Rs. 10 crores lies as unpaid dividend with the companies. I fully agree, as Prof. Madhu Dandavate said, that usually it is the small shareholders who are affected because the big investor is so conscious of his right that, within the stipulated period, he claims his dividend and gets it. But the small isolated shareholders may be, a widow or a minor or some other ordinary man but not an investor in the strict sense of the term—do not claim dividends; they do not know how to claim, for that reason or some other difficulty they do not claim the dividends and the dividends remain unpaid. The unpaid dividend at the present moment is used entirely by the company for itself. Really it ought to be held in trust for the persons to whom the dividend is payable. Actually when a dividend is declared it becomes a debt which is recoverable. But in the absence of a provision in law, where for three years the dividend is not claimed—I am not saying any particular company has done it—you can always

plead the bar of limitation and say that the dividend is not payable because it has not been claimed in three years. Therefore, in the first place, the provision which was made and which is proposed is that the dividend which remains unpaid or in relation to which no dividend warrant has been posted within the statutory period of posting, shall be transferred to a special account to be opened for this purpose for a period of three years. The company has still the opportunity of paying off these dividends during the period of three years in which they remain in this account. It is only after the period of three years is over and if the dividend still remains unpaid, then the provision is that it will be transferred to the Government. Now there is the fear that the Government may require security, and it is not justified Even companies, when a claim for dividend is made, insist on a probate if the original shareholder is dead or for a succession certificate or for some other method of security to satisfy themselves that the claimant is a genuine claimant. Now, certainly, the Government, when it holds this money in trust, cannot pay off this dividend without assuring itself that the payment is made to the rightful claimant. So far as I know from experience, so far as the liquidation accounts, for, example, are concerned, which are transferred to the Government and which is not part of the present proposal in the Bill, when the amounts are small, upto Rs. 500 for example, only on a proof of identity that he is the real claimant, the amount is paid. That risk is taken there because 99 per cent of the claimants are genuine. It is not as if that in every case the Government is going to say, 'You go to the court and obtain a succession certificate or probate or give other proof to the fact that you are the Mr. 'X' who is claiming this.' Therefore, the fears are more imaginary than real. The real question is that this money ought to be with the Government. That is why a provision has been made in the Bill for transfer and that too after a period of three years.

Then, a reference was made to the former Managing Agents. Now, I fully agree; again, these are the points unfortunately referred to exhaustively only by Prof. Madhu Dandavate. He referred to the former Managing Agents. The Managing Agency system is abolished. Even then, under one garb or the other, under one pretext or the other, you call it either selling agent or whatever name you want, the same persons continue to retain the control of the affairs of the company. Now, salutary provisions are made that those who had been Managing Agents at the time when the Managing Agency system was abolished will be prevented from acting in the company in one form or the other without the approval of the Government. Unless the Government is satisfied that the transaction is a genuine transaction, such a permission will not be granted to the Managing Agents to come back again in a different garb.

Again certain lacunae were pointed out with regard to the restructuring of the Board of Directors. The existing provision and even in the proposed Bill, is that when you nominate the Directors, whether it is 2 or more, that nomination is to be done in the public interest. That is the express provision. Now, public interest is in fact wider than merely saying that it will be done only to protect the interests of the share-holders or the employees or the consumers. Therefore, public interest will include the necessary consideration of the interests of the consumers, of the employees, of the share-holders and something more also will be covered by the wide provision of public interests which is contained in the Bill.

Now, financial institutions. Financial institutions have been defined in Clause 3 of the Bill. These are the recognised institutions which invest

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in various companies. LIC for example. The nationalised banks are in a sense public financial institutions. But, they are not in the ordinary course investing institutions in the sense that they do not invest in the shares of companies. They grant loans. It is only as a matter of Security by way of pledge that when a loan is granted, the shares of a particular share-holder are pledged with the bank as security for the loan which is offered. But, even after the pledge is made, since it is not a transfer of shares—but is only a security, actual proxies for voting which are exercised are by the original share-holders themselves because the Bank is not the real share-holder. Therefore, they are not investing institutions as such and while it may be that a time will come when we have to review the situation, today it is thought that we may confine ourselves at the moment to those recognised institutions which are investing institutions and which invest, Unit Trust of India for example. LIC, so on and so forth which invest substantially in the various companies. This was incidentally done in consultation with the Finance Ministry who also thought that at the present moment this would be an adequate provision.

Then reference was made to the Auditors. Now, I know that when the Bill was originally introduced, what was proposed was a principle of rotation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In financial activity, these institutions which give loans, in certain aspects they do come into the picture. From that context I have said the General Insurance Corporation and nationalised banks.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: At the moment this definition has particular reference, as my hon. friend, knows, to provisions of 108A and 108H. In respect of these institutions, these are not investing companies, it is not relevant to apply to them. And there is no question of asking them that since these shares are being transferred by one shareholder, in the public interest, you take them over, because the bank does not normally take them over. At the present moment even then the provision is there for Government to notify later on. If further financial institutions are necessary or required to be added, that door is not closed. That door is open.

And then reference was made to the question of Auditors and this subject has become a matter of some debate and controversy in the Joint Committee. The employees of the auditors were very much concerned. Particularly all the large auditing firms' employees came and saw me and made representations to me and I think they gave evidence before the Joint Committee, and they pointed out, if the rotation principle is applied there will be largescale unemployment. The whole object of the Bill is to see that the independence which is expected of the auditor is not jeopardised. And for this purpose a via media was found and this was proposed as amendment by the Government in the Joint Committee and it was accepted. And the whole object of the provision was to see that there is no concentration of auditing work in the hands of a few auditing firms, to the detriment of large number of other auditing firms, and a ceiling was fixed. This is the number of audits which one partner of auditing firm can do. It is not more than 20 and also not more han 10 but that 20 will be of companies with paid up capital of more than Rs. 25 lakhs. This was generally welcomed by the employees and by the Institute of Chartered Accountants who represent the profession. I believe it has received a great measure of support in the Joint Committee also.

There are some of the points outside the scope of the Bill not in the sense in which the technical objection was raised by Prof. Dandavate but in a different sense and for example, the very first speaker today said that there is necessity to amend Section 293 A. In fact it was suggested that it should be done away with. I personally had something to do with a case in which I appeared for the shareholders against a Tata Company, in the Bombay High Court several years back. What was insisted upon was this, that companies should not pay any contributions to political parties. On the law as it stood at that time the Bombay High Court said we cannot do anything because the law does not prevent any contribution It was suggested to Parliament that something should be done and some provision must be made; I believe that Section 293A was brought in response to the observations of the Bombay High Court in that case. Now, in view of the prevailing situation whether 293A should be deleted or not is a different matter and I will not be able to make any findings at this stage except to say this. that we will give full thought to this

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): Experience shows that it has not only not served its purpose but it has deteriorated the situation further.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: All I can say is that we will give thought to it. There are certain other points made by other hon. Members also I do not want to repeat the arguments because I have already dealt with them

17 hrs.

With regard to Cost Accountants, hon. Members are to be happy that in this Bill, we recognise that the Cost Accountants are the people who are entitled to do the cost audit. Originally, the position was that the Chartered Accountants were free to do it and the right of Cost Accountants was a sort of dependence on whether they are appointed or not—it is a brigadier approach. Now, the substantial provision of the Bill is that the Cost Accountants will be entitled to do cost accounting. But, we have received information and we have some data that, for some time to come, it may be that an adequate number of qualified cost accountants may not be available. Therefore, until such time as Government feels that they are available in adequate number, the Chartered Accountants with prescribed qualifications can be permitted by notification in the Gazette to do that We recognise the basic right of the Cost Accountants. And in fact, it is there in the Bill which is before the House.

With regard to the taking away of the powers of the court, some Members referred to it. Some of them may know that this was recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission. And quite recently, a committee, headed by the former Chief Justice of India, Mr. J. C. Shah, who was the Chairman of the Arrears Committee made a recommendation that the nature of these functions are such that they need not be left at all with the courts but they should be given to the Company Law Board. On the basis of this recommendation of this high powered body, particularly, the latter one, it was felt that this function need not be left to the court at all. We gave thought to this matter and we thought that the nature of the duties which are cast on the court is such that they can be performed by the Company Law Board itself. But, at the same time, a legitimate criticism was also made in the Joint Committee that that would lead to delays. For example, there are writs against the Company Law Board pending in various high courts in the country with the result that the case will not come to be decided in good time. You should accept this position. An amendment

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was moved tht the present strength of the Company Law Board which was at tne maximum of five should be raised to nine. I have mentioned in the Joint Committee and it is proposed in this Bill that there may be different benches of the Company Law Board which will sit, if necessary, at different places to dispose of those matters that come before the Company Law Board. The Company Law Board, as is known, has to function as a *quasi-judicial* body. That has been held to be so by the Supreme Court. Many matters are taken to the Court under Art. 136 of the Constitution. But, I am happy to say before the House that so far as I know in most of these matters which have gone to the Supreme Court against the Company Law Board's decision, their decision has been upheld by the Supreme Court under article 136 of the Constitution. It is not the intention of Government to retain control over the Company Law Board in these matters. There is another valid criticism that was made. That was that under the existing law, the Company Law Board has only delegated powers of the Government. Therefore, as a body, the powers must be vested in the Company Law Board and that amendment was made. The Government has nothing to do with the delegation of these powers to the Company Law Board. The Company Law Board is conferred with the power by virtue of the provisions of the Statute. A reference was made to it. I am not able to reply to it. Anyway I can assure the hon. Member that I shall look into it and do whatever is necessary.

Shri Aggarwala unfortunately spoke about the present economic situation rather than on any of the provisions in this Bill. I do not think that it is appropriate for me to deal with that now. He used the phrase 'nationalisation'. He did not explain what he meant by that. Probably he was referring to the power of the Government to appoint some directors on the Company Boards. He did say that this was an indirect nationalisation. I do not understand how? I thought that he was referring to the provisions that more than two directors can be appointed. That was probably what he meant or what he had in mind but he did not elaborate that.

Lastly, with regard to the points made by the last speaker in to-day's discussion, he referred to clause 38 regarding the remuneration. He did not object to it. If I have understood him correctly, he did not object to the principles underlying this section. For the first time, under clause 38, certain guidelines are given which should determine the basis of the decision of the Government in fixing the remuneration. Even now such powers as are with the Government are exercised by taking into consideration the various factors which are expressedly enumerated in clause 38 which the authorities concerned are bound to take into consideration before fixing remuneration. But we will certainly bear in mind the valuable suggestions made by the hon. Member and will see to it that these provisions are implemented in its real spirit and letter.

Sir, reference was also made to two clauses which deal with foreign companies. I believe it is a good change, because upto now companies which are incorporated outside India are not subjected to disciplines of Indian Company law. Companies which are foreign in strict sense, namely, which are incorported outside India but are not in substance foreign companies because of the share-holding in them held in India have also been subjected to certain disciplines which are applicable to the Indian companies. For the first time, by these two clauses they are brought within the ambit of the provisions which are applicable to Indian companies.

The hon. Member did not agree to the provision for full time Secretary. It, no doubt, exists in U.K. but that is not the reason for doing it here. There has been a general feeling that the management of the company at professional level should be in competent hands. In the present situation the companies have to deal with various enactments and to appoint a son, son-in-law or nephew as Secretary without having the necessary background or the necessary equipment to deal with the administration of the companies would not be proper thing to do Fortunately, we have now an institute of company Secretaries which conducts examinations and grant certificates Although we have not now extended this provision to all Secretaries the ultimate idea is when the adequate number of professional Secretaries is available they should be full time in all cases The present experience is a person works as Secretary not in one company but in three to four companies It is to curb this evil that these provisions are made

As regards sole selling agency business the hon. Member said he is interested in doing away with the same except in exceptional cases. This itself caused a considerable debate in the Joint Committee. There were conflicting opinions As a matter of *via media* and as a solution we took power in the Government to examine specific areas. I do not want to identify any particular industry We know them so well where, for example, you do not have to build up the demand for a particular commodity. The demand is so much that the supply is not a position to meet the demand. Therefore, the original idea of having sole selling agencies to promote sales does no longer hold valid in respect of many commodities where there are shortages. The other evil is that first of all the shortage and the other inspite of greater price sizeable portion of amount is taken by sole selling agency as commission. I agree to accept what the Joint Committee has done and with reference to a wide-spread feeling in various sections of Joint Committee, I agree that it is a proper provision for the time being

Then, with regard to take-over bids, I am sure he was referring to sections 108A and 108H. He was complaining that Government had not been able to control these take-over bids That is partly true, and that is why powers are being taken under sections 108A and 108H. It is by the use of these powers that we are seeking to prevent the cornering of the shares in companies where undesirable elements by transferring their shares

श्री मधु लिमये : आपके हाथ में अधिकार है। उनका आप 1968 में इस्तेमाल करें?

Then the take-over bids would not have materialised.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: He did not express opposition to it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूं।

SHRI H R GOKHALE I did not say that he opposed it. What he said was that in the existing situation these things should be controlled. I think he has agreed to these provisions and said that these are very laudable provisions

The last thing to which I would refer and to which the last speaker of today had referred was about deposits I am sure my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye has studied everything well and has done his homework, and I am sure he would have seen the original provision in the Bill and what an amount of controversy was there over it. For example, the provision was that every deposit

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should or ought to be refunded—I am speaking subject to correction because I am relying on my momery—within thirty days. Acceptance of deposits by itself is not bad, because in most cases a substantial part of the working capital of the company comes from deposits. What is bad is not telling the depositor what the position of the company is in the financial sphere. The unweary depositor merely being attracted by the high rate of interest which is offered goes on depositing and ultimately comes to grief. Therefore, what is now being said is that those deposits which are in accordance with the Reserve Bank regulations and conform to those regulations will continue to remain with the companies till the period of the deposit is over. But, after the period it cannot be renewed unless they again conform to the new regulations which will be framed under the provisions of this Act. It may be that a deposit may be payable on demand; then it will be payable on demand and it will have to be repaid back.

Therefore, in the kind of circumstances in which we functioned in the Joint Committee where various points of view were expressed and the manner in which the original Bill had been brought forward, while I respect the view of the hon. Member. I still insist on submitting that the provision which has been made is a very salutary provision and is adequate in the present circumstances

श्री मधु लिमये : सरकारी जो डायरेक्टर होंगे और जो पब्लिक फाइनेंशल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स के प्रतिनिधियों के रूप में डायरेक्टर जाते हैं उनके लिए कोई गाइड लाइन्स नहीं हैं। वे कार्यवाही और निर्णय आदि पर सही भी नहीं करते हैं। उसके बारे में आपको

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: सोचना जरूर चाहिए। This is a suggestion which we shall bear in mind. It has nothing to do with any clause in the Bill. That was why I did not refer to it. It is a suggestion which he has made and we shall bear it in mind.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It is a question of implementing the thing.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: As I have said already, I shall consider it. It is a good suggestion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up clauses.

Clause 2—(*Amendment of section 2*)

Amendment made:

Page 2, line 16, *for* '1973' *substitute* '1974' (3)

(*Shri H. R. Gokhale*)

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): I beg to move.

Page 1, lines 12 and 13 *omit* 'or has the object of exercising'. (103)

Page 1, *after* line 13, *insert*—

"*Explanation I*—An individual, firm, body corporate, or group shall be deemed to exercise control over a body corporate when not less than one-third of the shares

are held by the individual, firm, body corporate or group". (104)

Page 1, line 14, *for* 'Explanation' *substitute* 'Explanation II' (105)

By my first amendment I want the omission of the words "or has the object of exercising", because I do not understand the meaning of "or has the object of exercising". This is something only in the mind of the minister. How can he infer the objective?

By my next amendment, I want the following explanation to be inserted:

"An individual, firm, body corporate or group shall be deemed to exercise control over a body corporate when not less than one-third of the shares of the said body corporate are held by the individual, firm, body corporate or group."

I request the minister to accept these amendments.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: These amendments were given in the Joint Committee also and I have already explained why I cannot accept them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments 103, 104 and 105 to the House.

Amendments Nos. 103 to 105 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(*Insertion of new section 4A*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to move:

Page 3, *after* line 12, *insert*—

"(vi) the Nationalised Banks, established under the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970". (51)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will put this amendment No. 51 to the House.

Amendment No. 51 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(*Amendment of Sections 17, 18 and 19*).

Amendment made:

Page 4, line 15, *for* "1973" *substitute* "1974". (4).

(*Shri H. R. Gokhale*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is Mr. Naryana Rao moving his amendment?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): I will explain it. I want to substitute the expression "Company Law Board" by "Company Law Tribunal". In view of the fact that the powers conferred on the courts have now been conferred on this body and all those functions of the courts will be performed by this body, I think the respectable expression "Tribunal" should be used not "Board", which smacks of a feeling that it is the executive. If Government is accepting the amendment, I am moving it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not accepting it

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Then I am not moving it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is.

"That clause 5 as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 as amended was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(*Amendment of Section 43A*)

Amendments made:

Page 4, lines 24 and 41, *for* "1973"

substitute "1974" (5).

Page 5, lines 1 and 32, *for* "1973" *substitute* "1974" (6).

Page 5, lines 39 and 40,

for "goods produced, supplied, distributed or controlled or services rendered"

substitute "realisation made from the sale, supply or distribution of goods or on account of services rendered, or both." (7)

(*Shri H. R Gokhale*)

SHRI R V BADE I Beg to move

Page 4, line 25,—

after "crore" *insert*—

"and where the paid-up equity Capital is not less than rupees twenty five lakhs" (106)

Page 4, line 26—

omit "irrespective of its paid-up share capital" (107)

Page 4, line 37,—

after "a public company" *insert*—

"shares of which are quoted or recognised on any of the recognised stock exchanges in India" (108)

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Since I did not mention this in my speech, only in two sentences I want to clarify this. This was exhaustively discussed in the Joint Committee. The paid up capital is not necessarily the sole criterion for deciding where public interest lies. There are private companies with a small paid-up capital but with a huge turnover, where the profits are tremendous. These private companies are not subject to any regulation because their paid-up capital is less. Therefore, while the paid-up capital in some other part of the same clause is a different criterion, where the turnover is more than Rs 1 crores, they have been brought in for the purpose of deeming private companies as public companies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment Nos 106, 107 and 108 of Shri Bade to the vote of the House.

Amendments No 106 to 108 were put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 7.—(*Insertion of new sections 58A and 58B*).

Amendments made.

Page 6, lines 12, 23 and 37,—

for "1973" *substitute* "1974" (8)

Page 6, line 26,—

for "in the manner specified in clause (d)."

substitute—

"in full on or before the 1st day of April, 1975." (9).

Page 6,—

omit, lines 30 to 35 (10).

Page 7, lines 9 and 10,—

for "in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2),"

substitute—

"in excess of the limits prescribed under sub-section (1) or in contravention of the manner or condition prescribed under that sub-section or in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (2)," (11).

(*Shri H. R. Gokhale*).

SHRI R. V. BADE: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 6,—

after "caused to be invited" *insert*—

", except from its directors and shareholders" (109).

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: No, I am not accepting it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment No. 109 of Shri Bade to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 109 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 8—(*Amendment of section 73*)

Amendments made:

Page 8, line 1, omit "with", (57)

Page 8, line 13, for "with" substitute "in", (58).

Page 8,—

(A) in line 17 *after* "sub-section (2), ", *insert* "(a)";

(B) *after* line 19, *insert*—

'(b) for the words "five per cent." the words "twelve per cent" shall be substituted:

(iia) in subsection (3), for the words, brackets and figure "so long as the company may become liable to repay it under sub-section (2)", the words, brackets and figure "until the permission has been granted, or where an appeal has been preferred against the refusal to grant such permission, until the disposal of the appeal, and the money standing in such separate account shall, where the permission has not been applied for as aforesaid or has not been granted, be repaid within the time and in the manner specified in sub-section (2)" shall be substituted;

(iib) after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(3A) Moneys standing to the credit of the separate bank account referred to in sub-section (3) shall not be utilised for any purpose other than the following purposes, namely:—

(a) adjustment against allotment of shares, where the shares have been permitted to be dealt in on the stock exchange or each stock exchange specified in the prospects; or

(b) repayment of moneys received from applicants in pursuance of the prospectus, where shares have not been permitted to be dealt in on the stock exchange or each stock exchange specified in the prospectus, as the case may be or where the company is for any other reason unable to make the allotment of share.". (59).

(*Shri H. R. Gokhale*).

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) I beg to move

Page 8, after line 19, insert—

'(iia) after sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely —

"(2A) Where permission has been granted by the recognised stock exchange or stock exchanges for dealing in any shares or debentures in such stock exchange or each stock exchange and the moneys received from applicants for shares or debentures are in excess of the aggregate of the application moneys relating to the shares or debentures in respect of which allotments have been made, the company shall repay the moneys to the extent of such excess forthwith without interest, and if such money is not repaid within eight days, from the day the company becomes liable to pay it, the directors of the company shall be jointly and severally liable to repay the money with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from the expiry of the said eight day

Provided that a director shall not be liable if he proves that the default in the repayment of the money was not due to any misconduct or negligence on his part

(2B) If default is made in complying with the provisions of sub-section (2A), the company and every officer of the company who is in default shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, and where repayment is not made within six months from the expiry of the eighth day, also with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year"' (73)

SHRI H R GOKHALE I am accepting amendment No 73 moved by Professor Madhu Dandavate

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

'Page 8 after line 19, insert—

'(iia) after sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely —

"(2A) Where permission has been granted by the recognised stock exchange or stock exchanges for dealing in any shares or debentures in such stock exchange or each such stock exchange and the moneys received from applicants for shares or debentures are in excess of the aggregate of the application moneys relating to the shares or debentures in respect of which allotments have been made, the company shall repay the moneys to the extent of such excess forthwith without interest, and if such money is not repaid within eight days, from the day the company becomes liable to pay it the directors of the company shall be jointly and severally liable to repay the money with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from the expiry of the said eighth day

Provided that a director shall not be liable if he proves that the default in the repayment of the money was not due to any misconduct or negligence on his part

(2B) If default is made in complying with the provisions of sub section (2A), the company and every officer of the company who is in default shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, and where repayment is not made within six months from the expiry of the eighth day also with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year"' (73)

The motion was adopted.

DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I beg to move:

Page 8, lines 8 and 9,—

for "the stock exchange or each such stock exchange, as the case may be,"

substitute "any stock exchange" (115).

This is a very simple amendment. It is a formal one.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: It is not at all formal. I cannot accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment No. 115 of Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 115 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 8 as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(*Amendment of section 79*)

Amendments made:

Page 8, line 43.—

for "1973" *substitute* "1974" (12).

(*Shri H. R. Gokhale*).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: A very important Bill is being discussed. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Quorum Bell be rung....Now there is quorum.

There is amendment No. 86 to clause 9 in the name of Shri K. Narayana Rao: He is not here. So, that is not moved.

The question is:

"That Clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 10—(*Substitution of section 90*).

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I beg to move:

Page 9, line 7,—

for "1973" *substitute* "1974" (13).

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका)

इस तरमीम का स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है अगर यह पहले किया होता तो कम से कम एक कारपोरेशन बच जाता बचाने के और भी तरीके थे जिस का इस्तेमाल इन्होंने नहीं किया है। अब यह नेशनल रेयन कारपोरेशन कापडिया के हाथ में चला गया है। रेयान के ऊपर आन मनी ले कर कम्पनी को और पब्लिक को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान करने का इन का विचार है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि वर्तमान कम्पनी कानुन के तहत उन को जो अधिकार हैं सभी धाराओं के तहत क्या उन का इस्तेमाल कर के कापड़िया ग्रुप ने जो किलिक निक्शन के ऊपर और एन आर सी के ऊपर कब्जा जमाने का प्रयास किया है और उस के लिए ऐसे पैसे का इस्तेमाल किया है जो चोरी से इक्कट्ठा किया हुआ है जिस के ऊपर कोई टैक्स नहीं दिया है, मैं मंत्री महोदय से स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं इस क्लाज का, मैं उन से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो अन्य कम्पनियों की 87 (2) के बारे में स्थिति है अब 1956 से पहले वाली जो कम्पनियां हैं उन की भी स्थिति वही हो जायगी न? यही मतलब है न

तो क्या इस तरह की जाच कमेटी वह मुकर्रर करेगे ?

SHRI H R GOKHALE: I had explained that. In fact, the suggestion had come from Mr Madhu Limaye I examined it. Fortunately, it came at the time the Joint Committee was sitting I myself moved an amendment that there was no reason for discrimination between pre—1956 preference shareholders and post1956 preference shareholders Therefore, they are now at par The amendment is as desired by him

श्री मधु लिमये कमेटी नही नियुक्त करेगे ?

SHRI H R GOKHALE On what?

श्री मधु लिमये एन आर सी और किलिक निकसन ग्रुप के बारे मे

SHRI H R GOKHALE That does not arise here

MR CHAIRMAN. The question is "Page 9, line 7.—

for "1973" *substitute* "1974'

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is.

"That Clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 10, as amended was added to the Bill

Clause 11 (Insertion of new section 204A)

Amendments Made.

Page 9, line 29,—

for "has converted" *substitute*—

"proposes to convert" (14).

Page 9,—

for lines 40 and 41, substitute—

"and also to the company and on receipt of such order, the company shall file in the prescribed form, within thirty days from the date of such receipts a return to the Registrar with regard to the increase of share capital and the Registrar shall, on receipt of such order and return, carry out the necessary alterations in the memorandum of the company." (15).

(Shri H. R Gokhale).

MR. CHAIRMAN· The question is·

"That Clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 12—(Insertion of new sections 108A to 108H)

Amendments Made

Page 10, line 37,—

for "the company" *substitute*—

"the body corporate or bodies corporate" (16)

Page 11, lines 24 and 40—

for "Company" substitute "body Corporate" (17)

Page 11,—

omit lines 47 and 48 (18)

Page 12,—

omit lines 1 to 3 (19)

(Shri H R Gokhale)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE. I beg to move:

Page 12, line 44,—

after "exercises" *inrest*—

"knowingly or wilfully" (52).

This is an amendment for section 108F. According to the Clause as it stands, if there is a violation of the

provisions of sections 108A Or, 108B or 108C, then the punishment is imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and the person shall also be liable to fine. I am fully in agreement with the deterrent punishment as is sought to be given. But since the punishment is of such a deterrent nature, I feel that after the word 'exercises', the following words, namely, "knowingly or wilfully" should be added. It is a verbal amendment..

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: That is implied.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If it is made explicit, that would be better.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: That is unnecessary. When you are talking of a penal provision for a criminal offence the normal rule is *mens rea* is required.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Does the Minister feel that it is already implied.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Of course

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. Then I would withdraw my amendment

Amendment No. 52 was by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(*Amendment of section 14*).

Amendments Made:

Page 13, line 27,—

for "1973" *substitute* "1974" (20).

(*Shri H. R. Gokhale*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 14, was added to the Bill.

Clause 15—(*Insertion of new sections 187C and 187D*).

Amendments Made:

Page 13, line 35,—

for "1973" *substitute* "1974". (21).

Page 14, line 4,—

for "1973" *substitute* "1974". (22).

(*Shri H. R. Gokhale*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill

Clause 17, (Insertion of new section 24A).

Amendment Made:

Page 15, lines 16 and 26,—

for "1973" *substitute* "1974" (23).

(*Shri H. R. Gokhale*).

SHRI R V. BADE: I beg to move:

Page 15, lines 15 and 16,—

for "commencement of this Companies (Amendment) Act, 1973".

substitute "3rd April, 1970" (110).

I wanted the words '3rd April, 1970' to be substitute for 'commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1973'.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The question is one of the relevant date

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will put amendmer - No 110 of Shri R V. Bade to the vote of the House

Amendment No 110 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 18—(Amendment of section 205)

Amendment made:

Page 16, line 24.—

for "1973" *substitute* '1974" (24)

(Shri H R Gokhale)

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That clause 18 as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 19—*(Insertion of new Sections 205 A and 205 B)*

Amendments made

Page 16, line 37,—

for "1973" *substitute* "1974" (25)

Page 17, line 1,—

for "1973" *substitute* "1974" (26)

(Shri H. R. Gokhale)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move:

Pages 17 and 18,—

for lines 22 to 48 and 1 to 9 respectively *substitute*—

"(5) Any money transferred to the Dividend Account of a Company in pursuance of this section which remains unpaid or unclaimed for a period of three years from the date of such transfer, may be retransferred to the General Account of the Company and the company shall be entitled to make quisite or advantage enjoyed by son or persons as may be entitled to and as may apply to the company even after the expiry of the said period of three years

Provided that where the Central Government is satisfied that any person or persons could not receive dividend for any sufficient cause it may by order direct the company on an application made to the Central Government by such person or persons and upon giving opportunity to the company to deal with such application, to pay the amount of dividend to such person or persons and such order may be enforced by such person or persons as if it were a decree made by a court" (116)

MR CHAIRMAN Now I put amendment No 116 of Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya to vote

Amendment No 116 was put and negatived.

MR CHAIRMAN Now, the question is:

"That clause 19, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 20, was added to the Bill.

Clause 21—(Insertion of new section 209A).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I move:

Page 18,—

after line 21, *insert*—

"(1A) A company with a capital in excess of rupees twenty-five lakhs shall have a joint audit system consisting of a senior and a junior auditor, whose names shall be selected from the panels of the senior and junior auditors prepared by the Institute of Chartered Accountants:

Provided that when a minority of not less than 20 per cent of shareholders demand appointment of an auditor of their choice on the same terms as the auditor appointed by the majority, such an auditor shall be appointed." (53)

This amendment seeks to introduce double audit system. I have already spoken on it. I commend its acceptance to the House.

SHRI H R. GOKHALE: I have also spoken on it

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment No. 53 of Prof. Madhu Dandavate to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 53 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN. Now, the question is:

"That Clause 21 stand part of the Bill:"

The motion was adopted

Clause 21 was added to the Bill

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

Clause 23—(*Amendment of section 224*).

Amendments made:

Page 20, lines 9 and 10,—

for "in sub-section (1B) and (1C)".

substitute "in sub-sectoin (1B) " (27).

Page 20, line 11,—

for "sub-section (1A) *substitute*—

"sub-sections (1) and (1A)" (28).

Page 20, lines 16 and 32,—

for "1973" *substitute* "1974" (29)

Page 20, line 17,—

after "company" *insert*—

"or its Board of directors" (30).

Page 20, line 19,—

for "as auditor of more than *substitute*—

"as auditor of the specified number of companies or more than" (31)

Page 20,—

after line 28, *insert*—

"Provided also that where any partner of a firm of auditors is also holding office, in his individual capacity, as the auditor of one or more companies, the number of companies which may be taken into account in his case shall not exceed the specified number, in the aggregate." (32).

(Shri H. R. Gokhale)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is

"That clause 23, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 23, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 24 was added to the Bill

Clause 25—(*Amendment of section 233*)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I move:

Pages 21 and 22,—

for lines 41 to 45 and lines 1 to 7 respectively *substitute*—

"Provided that except for reasons to be recorded in writing the Central Government shall direct with such audit in case of companies having paid up capital of Rupees Twenty Five lakhs or more

Provided hurther that after the expiry of three years from the date of the commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1974 no Chartered Accountant within the meaning of the Chartered Accountants Act 1949 (38 of 1949) shall conduct the audit of cost accounts of any company" (117)

MR CHAIRMAN: I will now put the amendment No 117 to the vote of the House

Amendment No 117 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN: I will now put the clause to the vote The question is:

"That clause 25 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clause 26 was added to the Bill

Clause 27—(*Insertion of new section 294AA*)

Amendment made:

Page 24, line 26,—

for "1973" *substitute* "1974" (33).

(*Shri H. R. Gokhale*).

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 27, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 28 was added to the Bill

Clause 29—(*Amendment of section 314*)

Amendment made:

Page 25, line 8,—

for "1973" *substitute* "1974" (34)

(*Shri H. R Gokhale*)

Amendment made:

Page 26, *for* lines 19 to 29, *substitute*—

"(2B) If, after the commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1974, any office or place of profit is held, without the prior consent of the company by a special resolution and the approval of the Central Government the partner relative, firm or private company appointed to such office or place of profit shall be liable to refund to the company any remuneration received or the monetary equivalent of any perquisite or advantage enjoyed by him on and from the date on which the office was so held by him

(2C) If any office or place of profit is held in contravention of the provisions of the proviso to sub-section (1B), the director, partner, relative, firm, private

company or Manager concerned shall be deemed to have vacted his or its office as such on and from the expiry of six months from the commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1974, or the date next following the date of the general meeting of the company referred to in the said proviso, whichever is earlier, and shall be liable to refund to the company any remuneration received or the monetary equivalent of any perquisite or advantage enjoyed by him or it for the period immediately preceding the date aforesaid in respect of such office or place of profit.

(2D) The company shall not waive the recovery of any sum refundable to it under sub-section (2B) or (2C), as the case may be, unless permitted to do so by the Central Government." (35)

(*Shri H. R Gokhale*)

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 29, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 30—(Insertion of new section 383A)

Amendment made:

Page 27, line 2,—

for "1973" *substitute* "1974" (36)

(*Shri H. R Gokhale*)

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 30, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 31—(Amendment of section 408)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I beg to move:

Page 27, lines 18 and 19,—

for "the interests of the company, or its shareholders or the public interest" *substitute*,

"and represent the interests of the shareholders, employees and consumers" (54).

Page 27, lines 23 and 24,—

for "the company, or its shareholders or the public interest" *substitute*,

"shareholders, employees and consumers" (55).

I want these amendments to the principal Act where there is reference to the constitution of the Board of Directors and the Board of Management Already it has been pointed out by the hon. Minister that hon. Speaker's permission would not be available. At least the spirit of that particular amendment is sought to be introduced here On page 27, lines 18 and 19 it is said:

"In sub-section (1) for the words 'not more than two persons' the words 'such number of persons as the Central Government may, by order in writing, specify as being necessary to effectively safeguard the interests of the company or its shareholders or the public interest' shall be substituted"

I would like the words 'public interest' to be retained. But in addition to that I would like to add, shareholders, employees and consumers, so that the idea of functioning will be indicated in a representative capacity. I hope this amendment will be accepted Since the spirit is already accepted, I hope he will accept the amendment. Even if he is not accepting it, we would like to press for these amendments.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have spoken on this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Both sides of the House are wanting this amendment. Mr. Salve from the ruling party has expressed his support. There are others who are on this side who have given support to this. So, we would like to press for this.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have said that the expression public interest is much wider than merely protection of the interest of shareholders. Employees and consumers would be included in the term public interest. I said that.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The Minister did not specifically speak on the interest of the employees. He should not mislead the House. Regarding participation of workers in the management he has not said anything.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendments No. 54 and 55 to the vote of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We want division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can have division on one of the amendments.

The question is:

"Page 227, lines 18 and 19,

for "the interests of the company, or its shareholders or the public interest" *substitute*—

"and represent the interest of the shareholders, employees and consumers" **(54)**

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 5 **117.52 hrs.**

AYES

Bade, Shri R. V.
Bhagirath Bhanwar Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Limaye Shri Madhu
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ambesh, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Daga Shri M. C.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Birer
Ganga Devi Shrimati
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra

Kader Shri S. A.
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patil Shri T. A.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri Sidram
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Roy Shri Bishwanath
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Shahnawaz Khan Shri
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Shivanath Singh, Shri
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vikal Shri Ram Chandra

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 13; Noes. 55

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment Number 55 to Clause 31 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 55 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 31 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 31 was added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up clause 32. There are no amendments. The question is:

"That clause 32 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 32 was added to the Bill

Clause 33 —(*Amendment of section 600*)

MR. CHAIRMAN Now we take up Clause 33 There are two Government amendments.

Amendments made

Page 28 line 12.—

for "1973" *substitute* "1974" (37)

Page 28, line 18.-

for "section 209A" *substitute*— "sections 209, 209A, 233A and 233B." (38)

(*Shri H R Gokhale*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 33, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 33, as amended, was added to the Bill.

*The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES: Sarva-Manikoo Palodkar, K. Chikkalingaiah and Dr. Kailas

Clauses 34 to 37 were added to the Bill.

Clause 38—(*Insertion of new Section 637AA*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I beg to move:

Page 29, *after* line 38, *insert*—

"(2) All approvals by the Central Government shall be published in the Official Gazette and Company Law Bulletin." (56)

It would be a healthy and democratic practice if all the approvals are published this way. They will act as a great restraining influence on all the authorities and officials, and from that point of view, it will be a good precedent and a healthy one too. From the democratic spirit point of view, I hope the hon. Minister will accept the amendment.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: They are already being published in the *Company News and Notes*, and, therefore, it is not necessary to publish it in the Gazette now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 56 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 56 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 38 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 38 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 39 to 42 were added to the Bill.

Clause 43—(*Amendment of Act 54 of 1969*)

SHRI R. V. BADE: I beg to move:

Page 31, line 14, *for* 'any' *substitute* 'majority' (113)

Page 33, *for* lines 19 to 22, *substitute*—

"*Explanation IV*—Two bodies corporate shall not be deemed to be under the same management merely because one or more public financial institutions (including State Finance Corporations or other States Institutions and the Nationalised Banks) or one or more of them together with other bodies corporate hold not less than one-third of the equity shares in each of the two bodies corporate or exercise control over not less than one-third of the total voting a power with respect to any matter relating to each of the two bodies corporate.". (114)

सभापति महोदय, विधेयक में जो एक्सप्लेनेशन दिया गया है वह जनता के लिये कष्टदायक होगा। हम चाहते हैं कि उस की जगह यह रख दिया जाय :

"Two bodies corporate shall not be deemed to be under the same management merely because one or more public financial institutions (including State Finance Corporations or other States Institution and the Nationalised Banks) or one or more of them together with other bodies corporate hold not less than one-third of the equity shares in each of the two bodies corporate or exercise control over not less than one-third of the total voting power with respect to any matter relating to each of the two bodies corporate".

एक्सप्लेनेशन (4) में शुरू में दिया है कि :

"In determining whether or not two or more bodies corporate are under the same management, the shares held by public financial institutions in such bodies corporate shall not be taken into account.".

इस ऐक्सप्लेनेशन (4) को जो ओरिजिनल बिल में दिया गया है उस को कम किया जाय और उस की जगह हमारा ऐक्सप्लेनेशन रखा जाय।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I am not accepting these amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment Nos. 113 and 114 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 113 and 114 were put and negatived.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move:

Page 33, *after* line 22, *insert*—

"*Explanation V*—For the purposes of this clause, "group" means a group of two or more individuals, associations, firms or bodies corporate, or any combination thereof, which exercises or is in a position to exercise, or has the object of exercising, control over any body corporate, firm or trust.

If any question arises as to whether two or more individuals, associations, firms or bodies corporate, or any combination thereof, constitute or fall within a "group", the Commission shall, after giving such individuals, associations, firms or bodies corporate, or any combination thereof, a reasonable opportunity of being heard, decide the same.". (118)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put this admendment to vote.

Amendment No. 118 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That clause 43 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 43 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(*Short title and commencement*)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 3,—*for* '1973' *substitute* '1974'. (2)

(*Shri H. R. Gokhale*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—*for* 'Twenty-fourth' *substitute* 'Twenty-fifth'. (1)

(*Shri H. R. Gokhale*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI H. R GOKHALE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): हमारे देश में इजारेदारों की ओर से संचालित की जाने वाली कम्पनियों और विदेशी कम्पनियों ने मिल कर पूरे मुल्क को लूटा है इतने बरस तक और वे आज भी लूट

खसोट का काम कर रही है। इस काम मे सरकार की मौजूदा पूंजीवादी समाज का निर्माण करने वाली नीति सहायक बन रही है। ये कम्पनिया हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का बहुत शोषण कर चुकी है। अब इनका अन्त होना चाहिए। इस लिए आप विदेशी कम्पनियो और इजारेदारो की देशी कम्पनियो का फौरन राष्ट्रीकरण कीजिये। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो देश के अर्थ तत्र को विकसित होने मे और जनता के पक्ष मे उसका इस्तेमाल होने मे रुकावट पडा होगी। अगर यह काम करने का आप मे साहस नही है — पता नही अभी भी विदेशी कम्पनियो से आजादी के इतने वर्ष बाद भी आपकी मुहब्बत क्यो है और यह छुट नही रही है—तो कम से कम उनके मुनाफो पर आप रुकावट हं लगा दें और उनको बाहर भेजने मे रोक दें। अगर आप ऐसा भी नही करना चाहते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्यो ?

देश म जाली कम्पनिया भी बहुत बन रही हैं जिन की जानकारी सरकार के पास है और समय समय पर यह हमारे प्रश्नो के जरिये इस बात की जानकारी भी होती रही है। वह कहती हैं कि फला फला राज्य मे इस तरह की कम्पनियां हैं जिनका कही वजूद नही है। उनको पैसा भी मिल गया है बैको तथा दूसरी फाइनेंशल इन्स्टीट्यूशंज मे लेकिन उनका वही पता नही चलता है। इस तरह की जाली कम्पनियो पर रोक लग सके, इस ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये क्योकि वे इस तरह से पैसे लेकर उसका दुरुपयोग करती हैं और देश को नुक्सान होता है। एक सप्ताह पहले मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था कि 1974 में कितनी कम्पनियां किन किन सूबो मे बनी और उन्हें कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये। इसका जो जवाब मिला उससे पता चलता है कि कम्पनियो को लाइसेंस देने में भी सरकार ने कोई एक सिद्धान्त के काम नहीं किया। पिछडे हुए राज्यो को लाइसेंस देने मे उसने दिलचस्पी बरती और जो आगे बढे हुए राज्य हैं उन्ही की ओर उसने ज्यादा ध्यान दिया है। इस वास्ते हमे विवश हो कर कहना पड़ता है कि आपकी कोई ठोस नीति होनी चाहिये ताकि खास तौर से जो राज्य या इलाके पिछडे हुए हैं वहा विकास कार्यों की तरफ आपका ध्यान जा सके, वहा उद्योग धधे स्थापित तथा विकसित हो सकें और लोगो को काम हासिल करने में मदद मिल सके। इससे देश को आर्थिक लाभ होगा और साथ साथ सभ्य सम्यक विकास पूरे देश का हो सकेगा?

इन शब्दों के सम्बन्ध में चाहता हूं कि मेरी तीन बातों की तरफ आप ध्यान दें। पहली यह है कि विदेशी और देशी इजारेदारों की कम्पनियों का आप राष्ट्रीयकरण करें। दूसरे जाली कम्पनियो को लाईसेंस न मिलें, इसकी आप व्यवस्था करें और जो लोग ऐसा करते हैं उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई करें, उनको सख्त सजा दें। तीसरे सन्तुलित विकास पूरे देश का हो और खास तौर से, पिछड़े हुए इलाके आर्थिक मामलों में आगे

बढ़ सकें, वहां उद्योग धंधे बढ़ सकें, इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं क्लाज 30 पर बोलना चाहता हूं लेकिन वह बहुत जल्दी पास हो गई । मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाबी भाषण किया उस में उन्होंने क्लाज 30 के बारे में यह कहा कि वह अच्छी है । मैं भी उसका जो दूसरा हिस्सा है उसको अच्छा मानता हूं क्योंकि मैनेजिंग अजेंसी खत्म होने के बाद बहुत से मैनेजिंग एजेंटों ने अपने को सेक्रेटरी नामजद कर लिया, ट्रेशरर कर लिया और पचासों तरह के उन्होंने उसमें से रास्ते निकाले लेकिन उसका जो पहला हिस्सा है उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूं । जब मैं एवीडेंस पढ़ रहा था तो मेरा ध्यान श्री पालकी वाला के एवीडेंस की ओर गया । अकसर हमारा उनके साथ मतभेद होता है। लेकिन यह मामला ऐसा है कि मैं सौ फीसदी उनसे सहमत हूं । उन्होंने अपने एवीडेंस में जो कुछ कहा उसकी ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान नहीं गया । उन्होंने कहा :

"This is a provision which does not make any sense. You are only adding to the inflationary pressures. You are increasing the cost of products, manufactured in the country....

Again, it is not the function of the law to increase, as I said, the cost of production in this country... If a Company can do with an Accountant, if you ask them to have both a Secretary and an Accountant, you are creating unproductive jobs in the country and you are not increasing the wealth of the country."

बहुत ही सेंसीबल बात उन्होंने कही । इसके ऊपर उनको विचार करना चाहिये 25 लाख तक की कम्पनियों पर आप बहुत बड़ा बोझ डाल रहे हैं । अब तीसरा बाचन है। इस वास्ते अब इस में परिवर्तन आप नहीं कर सकेंगे । लेकिन आज नहीं तो कल आपके पास शिकायतें आएंगी और आपको इसको करना पड़ेगा ।

1956 में यह कानून बना । 18 साल के करीब इसको बने हो गए हैं । कम्पनी सेक्टर में जो बुरे काम होते हैं, उनको रोकने के लिए समय समय पर इस में संशोधन भी किए गए हैं । लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि कम्पनी सेक्टर पर उसका कोई बड़ा असर नहीं पड़ा है । इसका कारण यह है कि सरकार की जो नीति और काम करने का ढंग है उस में परिवर्तन नहीं आया है और जब तक उसमें परिवर्तन नहीं होगा तब तक केवल लैजिस्लेटिव चैंजेज से कम्पनी सेक्टर सुधरेगा ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता । मंत्री महोदय ने जो विगत भाषण किया था विगत साल की जो रपट थी उसमें मुझे कोई एहसास नहीं हुआ कि इनके काम करने या सोचने के तरीके में कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन आया है । जब कभी उनको मौका मिले वह इस सदन के सामने पूरी तसवीर को रखें कि कम्पनी सैक्टर को इस कानून के जरिये सुधारने के लिए हम लोग क्या प्रयास कर रहे हैं और बुराइयों को रोकने के लिए क्या प्रयास कर रहे हैं। विगत साल की उनकी बहुत ही स्कैंपी रिपोर्ट है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि अगले साल वह इस ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे बातों को छिपाने के लिए अगर रपट है तो बात अलग है --और उसमें परिवर्तन करेंगे ताकि जो बुराइयां हैं वे सामने आ सकें ।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I do not think I have to refer to the evidence of Shri Palkhiwala before the Joint Committee at this stage. As I said, it is necessary that the same persons should not continue as secretary of more than one company. Probably the hon. Member did not notice it when I mentioned in my speech that the practice of whole time Secretary is not probably in existence in England Incidentally, that is also true. But here the responsibilities for the administration of the company are so many not only under the Companies Act but under several other Acts also and therefore, it is a very salutary thing to put the responsibilities squarely on one full-time Secretary. This is one of the purposes behind the provision.

I do not agree, with great respect to Mr. Palkhiwala, that this is going to add to any prices or to any cost of production.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN. The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A M

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 6,1974/Sravana 15, 1896 (Saka)

MGIPND—M—1411L. —